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FBIS DAILY REPORT

MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

24 NOVEMBER 1986

Iran-Iraq War

An Iranian missile hit Baghdad 22 November, wounding 28 civilians, according to a military spokesman cited by INA. IRNA declared that the missile, which was targeted against a communications center, was launched in further retaliation for Iraq's "inhuman attack" 20 November on civilian areas of Ahvaz. In other Iranian action against Iraq, IRNA reported artillery hits on the Al-Bakr oil platform 21 November, air strikes on military and industrial centers in Al-Sa'diyah 22 November, and the destruction of an Iraqi engineering headquarters in Basra 23 November. Iraqi communiques carried by Voice of the Masses radio acknowledged that 22 civilians were killed and 72 wounded in Iranian shelling of Basra 20-22 November. Meanwhile, an Iranian spokesman cited by IRNA "categorically denied" that Iraqi antiaircraft fire from 'Ali al-Gharbi downed two warplanes 21 and 22 November.

As for Iraqi attacks on Iran, IRNA reported that 10 civilians were killed and 55 wounded in a 24 November Iraqi air raid on Sar Bandar and Bandar-e Khomeyni, southeast of Ahvaz. A military communique cited by the agency said 98 civilians were killed when Iraqi planes bombed Bakhtaran and Eslamabad-e Gharb the previous day. An Iraqi communique broadcast by Voice of the Masses 23 November announced that warplanes "pounded" Iranian military targets in Shahabad and Kermanshah, the old name for Bakhtaran.

In remarks cited by IRNA on the subject of arms supply, Majlis Speaker 'Ali Akbar Hashemi-Rafsanjani asserted 23 November that the United States is showing "disrespect" by refusing to release assets and spare parts. The government refuses to be "bullied," Rafsanjani declared, stressing that Iran will continue to support its military by relying on "internal resources" and without compromising the revolution's values. As for the debate inside Iran about contacts with the United States, IRNA noted that a majority of Majlis deputies sent a letter to Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeyni confirming their loyalty and expressing regret over the "irresponsible acts" of certain Majlis deputies who have unwittingly weakened Iran by publishing "unauthentic or secret materials" in some newspapers. Noting that the letter followed Khomeyni's criticism of deputies who had asked Foreign Minister 'Ali Akbar Velayati for explanations on U.S.-Iran contacts, the agency cited an *Ettela'at* report that the Majlis has withdrawn the questions to Velayati.

Egypt

Mubarak-Husayn Talks — Following 2 days of talks in Cairo, President Husni Mubarak and Jordanian King Husayn praised bilateral relations during a 23 November press conference reported by MENA. King Husayn declared that the discussions took place in an atmosphere of "complete frankness and brotherhood" and that the two emerged with "concurrent views and goals." Noting that the Palestinian issue was the "main topic" of the talks, President Mubarak said the two leaders discussed "practical steps" toward convening an international conference which he characterized as the "main umbrella" for advancing the peace process. On the subject of Israel's role, Mubarak stressed that continued Israeli emphasis on the settlement of the occupied territories will "complicate" the process leading to the conference. In reference to the revelations on U.S. contacts with Iran, King Husayn declared that the U.S. "deal" with Iran will "escalate" the Iran-Iraq war. He joined President Mubarak in expressing the hope that the United States will take action to maintain its "credibility in the Arab world."

Arms Deal Cancellation — Egypt will abrograte an "undeclared agreement" permitting Israel to market military materiel produced by Egyptian weapons plants, according to "Egyptian presidential sources" cited in the 21 November *Al-Ra'y Al-'Amm*. The sources revealed that the "presidential instructions" reflect the concern that some Egyptian equipment may be transshipped to Iran.

Saudi Arabia

A "responsible source" denied that Saudi Arabia recently shipped fuel oil to Iran "via U.S. traders," SPA reported 24 November.

King Fahd headed the official delegation at the airport to welcome Crown Prince 'Abdallah home "from abroad" 22 November, Riyadh radio reported. The crown prince had stopped over in Morocco where he was received by King Hassan II and feted at a banquet 21 November, according to MAP.

King Fahd received PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat 23 November, Riyadh radio reported.

Israel

Comment on U.S.-Iran Affair — U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz was aware of the main developments regarding arms sales to Iran and there are consequently "no grounds" for claims that Israel misled its "most prominent friend" in the U.S. Administration, *Ha'Aretz* asserted 24 November. Senior political sources cited by the paper predicted that Shultz will be forced to resign because he got "entangled in inaccuracies" when he professed ignorance of the affair. Although *Ha'Aretz* said Israeli leaders have expressed confidence that the affair will not affect U.S.-Israeli relations, Israeli officials cited by *The Jerusalem Post* warned that the "political imbroglio" in Washington could suspend bilateral cooperation on a wide range of military and political matters. Meanwhile, the MAPAM Knesset faction submitted a no-confidence motion on the question of arms shipments to Iran, Jerusalem radio noted.

Jerusalem Demonstration — Nearly 1,000 Jews marched into the Muslim quarter of the old city 23 November to commemorate the murder of a Yeshiva student 1 week earlier, Jerusalem radio reported. The demonstration nearly ended in a riot as the marchers yelled anti-Arab slogans, damaged Arab property, and injured two Arab residents.

Lebanon

The "camps war" continued over the weekend, with Beirut radio reporting heavy fighting between Amal and Palestinian gunmen on combat lines around refugee camps in the suburbs of Beirut, Sidon, and Tyre. The clandestine Radio Free Lebanon reported that 22 people were killed and 87 were wounded in the fighting 21-23 November. The radio also announced a Palestinian advance in the Sidon area 24 November, stating that several Amal positions in Maghdushah were captured and that five Amal members were killed. However, Beirut radio said the Amal Movement repulsed the attack on Maghdushah. As for the situation in the Tyre area, Palestinian sources cited by Voice of Lebanon radio warned of an impending Amal offensive on Al-Rashidiyah camp, and the radio said the inhabitants of the camp have appealed to Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad to intervene to stop a "massacre." The radio also reported that Palestinian artillery on the mountain shelled the southern suburb of Beirut 23 November. The shelling came in spite of the Progressive Socialist Party's announcement over the clandestine Voice of the Mountain radio that it had begun confiscating Palestinian artillery responsible for shelling the suburb.

Beirut radio stated that Palestinian-Lebanese contacts would resume in Damascus 24 November in a further effort to end the fighting.

PLO Affairs

After 2 days of talks in Prague last week, PLO deputy military commander Khalil al-Wazir and PFLP Secretary General George Habash resumed their discussions in Moscow over the weekend, according to Radio Monte Carlo, which gave details of "minutes" of the Prague meetings. In this account, Al-Wazir pledged that Fatah will uphold the cancellation of the Jordanian-Palestinian agreement, but he called on the PFLP to promise to attend the PNC and to withdraw from bodies "outside the PLO framework." However, Habash said the PFLP cannot meet such "impossible conditions," and he stressed that Palestinian unity requires not only canceling the Amman agreement, but also severing PLO relations with Egypt.

Palestinian sources in Cairo told WAKH 23 November that President Mubarak has invited Yasir 'Arafat to visit Egypt as soon as possible. The discussions will deal with the Palestine issue and Jordanian-Palestinian relations in light of the recent talks between Mubarak and King Husayn, the sources said.

Syrian-PDRY Relations

In a predeparture statement cited by Damascus radio 23 November, Haydar Abu Bakr al-'Attas, chairman of the PDRY Supreme People's Council, described his talks with President al-Asad as "positive and fruitful" and reaffirmed PDRY support for Syrian "steadfastness." Meanwhile, in remarks cited by Radio Monte Carlo 23 November, former Chairman 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, who was also in Damascus, praised Syrian endeavors toward a political solution in the PDRY and asserted that efforts for national unity are "greatly harmed" by the current Aden government's court proceedings against those accused in the January incidents.

Libya

Libya will be forced to take "deterrent measures" if the United States does not cease its "international terrorism," Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi declared in an interview with a Swedish paper read on Tripoli radio 23 November. While stressing that Libya does not condone terrorism, Al-Qadhdhafi said that unless the U.S. people "bring Reagan and Thatcher to trial," he would be forced to disclaim responsibility for the actions of relatives who might wish to avenge those killed in the April raid. Regarding his speech in Harare, the Libyan leader confirmed his criticism of the Nonaligned Movement and encouraged it to create "a collective economic and social and even military defense."

Staff Major 'Abd al-Salam Jallud and Foreign Liaison Bureau Secretary Kamil Hasan Mansur had separate meetings 23 November with Hoseyn Sheykh ol-Eslam, Iranian deputy foreign minister, JANA reported. According to IRNA, Sheykh ol-Eslam arrived in Tripoli 22 November for talks on the regional situation, including Lebanon and "U.S. aggressions."

Algeria

President Chadli Bendjedid appointed Deputy National Defense Minister Abdallah Belhouchet as armed forces chief of staff, Algiers radio reported 22 November. Major General Mostefa Benloucif was relieved from the post for "health reasons."

DRA

A "powerful bomb" exploded 22 November behind the Education Ministry and near the venue for a press conference by PDPA Secretary General Najibullah, according to Western diplomatic sources cited by AFP. The sources added that Kabul television blamed the attack on "counterrevolutionaries."

Haji Mohammad Chamkani received the Soviet ambassador 23 November who congratulated him on his appointment as acting chairman of the Presidium of the DRA Revolutionary Council, Kabul radio noted.

Pakistan

Public assemblies in the eastern and western sectors of Karachi were banned for 2 months effective 23 November, Karachi radio announced. In a press release cited by the radio, a West Karachi official noted that police used tear gas to quell disturbances 21 November that resulted in the arrest of 44 "miscreants."

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PSNF Working Paper Offers Plan To End Camps War

NC240746 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
0530 GMT 24 Nov 86

[Text] AFP cites Khalid 'Abd al-Majid, spokesman for the Palestinian National Salvation Front [PNSF], as saying in Damascus that an agreement to stop the camps war might be signed today under the auspices of Syrian Vice President 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam. He noted that the PNSF will present a working paper to the leaders of the Lebanese nationalist parties which contains steps for achieving a cease-fire agreement.

Highly-placed PNSF sources in Sidon said that this working paper makes the following stipulations:

Given that Syria, the Lebanese nationalist forces, and the Amal Movement consider the PNSF to be the Palestinian people's national, political, and military leadership, in accordance with the agreement signed in Damascus on 17 June 1985, we propose the following:

1. The declaration of an immediate cease-fire agreement in Sidon, Tyre, and Beirut;

2. The lifting of the siege imposed on the Tyre camps;

3. The return by both sides to positions previously held before the outbreak of recent events;

4. A halt to all evacuation operations in the south and the return of all evacuees to their homes;

5. The release of all detainees;

6. A halt to all propaganda campaigns, and the mobilization of a political information campaign to consolidate an alliance between the Lebanese and Palestinian peoples;

7. Permission for the PNSF to send armed forces to the camps in Sidon and Beirut so that it can gain control of the situation there; and

8. Consideration of the PNSF as the national leadership of the Palestinian people in Lebanon. The Amal Movement and the nationalist forces must treat it as such.

The PNSF will form a united political military command in every camp. A security force will also be established to investigate violations by any camp.

The PNSF will pledge to ban any show of force in and around the camps, with the exception of the security force. It will also undertake to ban the political and military activities of deviationist elements within the camps.

The PNSF has proposed the formation of a joint operations room composed of personnel from the PNSF, Amal, and the nationalist parties which would accelerate the armed struggle against the Zionist enemy. The front also proposed the holding of regular meeting with members of Amal and the nationalist forces under Syrian auspices, as well as taking necessary measures to implement the working paper on the regulation of Palestinian-Lebanese relations and the resolution of emergency problems.

PNSF Member on 'Capitulatory' Pro-'Arafat Forces

NC221434 (Clandestine) Voice of the Mountain
in Arabic to Lebanon 1400 GMT 22 Nov 86

[Text] Abu Khalid al-Shamal, a member of the Palestinian National Salvation Front [PNSF], made a statement today on developments in the Palestinian camps. He said that at a time when sincere efforts are being made by the Lebanese nationalist forces, the PNSF, and Syria to reach a political agreement organizing Lebanese-Palestinian relations on firm foundations of struggle, and when honest efforts are being made to stop the bloodshed among the sons of the same trench in the Burj al-Barajinah and Al-Rashidiyah camps, certain Palestinian and Lebanese forces which stand to lose by these efforts are acting to obstruct them. They are seeking to expand the fighting and keep the military situation explosive, he said.

Al-Shamal added: We want to make it absolutely clear that the rightist party's volatile behavior coincides with the suspicious plan of the spiteful forces of the other camp. These forces are seeking to impose a murderous plan that would eliminate national gains achieved through the struggle of the Lebanese National Resistance Front and the Palestinian strugglers.

Al-Shamal called on nationalist and Islamic forces to exert their utmost efforts to stop peripheral battles. He urged the Amal Movement to confront the forces who stand to lose from this fighting and work out an agreement to end these battles. He added: We will be in the forefront of the forces confronting the subversive attempts by the capitulatory pro-'Arafat forces in the Palestinian arena. This subversion will affect not only the Lebanese, but also, first and foremost, the Palestinian strugglers, he concluded.

GCC States Adopt Resolution to Manufacture Arms

LD231250 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 0849 GMT 23 Nov 86

[Text] Kuwait, 23 Nov (KUNA) — In an interview with the Kuwaiti newspaper *Al-Siyasah*, published here today, UAE Minister of Defense Shaykh Muhammad ibn Rashid al-Maktum has disclosed that one of the resolutions adopted by the GCC defense ministers' meeting recently is the manufacturing of arms by the GCC member countries. He added that the resolution will be implemented following the feasibility studies now being carried out by special committees formed for the purpose, who are expected to complete their work shortly.

He added that the manufacturing of arms will save the huge funds that are squandered on the importing of arms from other places. Furthermore, this will mean manufacturing the arms which the region needs in light of its environmental conditions and the dictates of its security and political conditions. It will also mean freedom from the arbitrary conditions that accompany purchases, and from reliance on others.

Shaykh Muhammad said the region has rejected the principle of relying on others, knowing well it is one of the means to weaken it and keep it open to blackmail and looting.

We hope to introduce through this developing industry a new element of technology which will enable the region's youth to keep abreast, through visualization, science, efficiency, and practice, with cultural progress, and thus, end the long decades of subservience from which we continue to suffer numerous problems, he added.

BAHRAIN

Amir Calls for Efforts to Stop the Iran-Iraq War

JN232108 Doha QNA in Arabic 1320 GMT 23 Nov 86

[Text] Riyadh, 23 Nov (QNA) — Amir Shaykh 'Isa ibn Salman Al Khalifah of Bahrain, has called for exerting every possible effort to stop the Iraq-Iran war to preserve the two Muslim peoples' resources and to end the bloodshed among Muslims. He added: Although efforts exerted so far to end this war have failed, we are concerned about exerting further efforts to end it.

He expressed his hope that the international community would also exert new efforts along with the Gulf states to end the war and begin a dialogue leading to a peaceful, final solution based on good neighborliness and noninterference in the domestic affairs of the two warring countries.

In a statement to the Saudi newspaper *Al-Bilad* published today, the amir stressed his concern about saving the region from foreign interference and finding ways to achieve security and stability for its peoples, pointing out the Gulf region is an indivisible part of the Arab homeland. The amir also expressed regret over the current situation in the Arab arena and called for restoring Arab solidarity, discarding differences, and closing Arab ranks to restore Arab citizens' confidence in the future.

In his statement, the amir also referred to the Saudi-Bahraini bridge to be inaugurated next Wednesday, stressing this bridge consolidates kinship and good neighborliness, displays Saudi and Bahraini values and civilization, and consolidates cooperation and integration among GCC countries.

KUWAIT

Ministerial Council Reviews Reagan Message

LD231729 Kuwait KUNA in English 1607 GMT 23 Nov 86

[Text] Kuwait, Oct 23 (KUNA) — The Council of Ministers held its regular session Sunday and was acquainted with the message sent to his highness the amir from U.S. President Ronald Reagan on the developments of the American stance toward the Iran-Iraq war, minister of state for Cabinet affairs Rashid 'Abd al-'Aziz al-Rashid said.

Al-Rashid said the message also included an explanation to recent steps adopted by the U.S. and what the mass media had reported on that issue.

Al-Rashid pointed out that Kuwait, which has always sought the exerting of all it can to stop that bloody conflict and to reach a just settlement that guarantees the legitimate rights of the two parties, believes that the latest American stand does not go in line with its declared policy toward that war and its concern for seeking an end to the conflict.

This step, could shake the responsibilities of a big country such as the U.S., and might encourage other parties to feel free from commitments toward working for a speedy end to that destructive and long war, Al-Rashid emphasized.

He added that Kuwait, which lived and is still living the results of that ongoing war between the two Muslim neighborly states, is calling on all countries, particularly the U.S., to continue the policy that aims at doing everything possible for ending that destructive war and finding an urgent solution that would consolidate stability and peace in the region.

Al-Rashid said Deputy Premier and Foreign Minister Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad al-Jabir briefed the cabinet meeting, held under the chairmanship of His Highness Crown Prince and Prime Minister Shaykh S'ad al-'Abdallah al-Salim al-Sabah, on the results of contacts he was assigned with holding with the Gulf Cooperation Council (?states) on latest political developments in the region.

The Council of Ministers was also briefed on a number of messages and cables which dealt with developments in the Arab area in general, Al-Rashid said.

He added that Minister of Oil Shaykh 'Ali al-Khalifa al-Sabah acquainted the Cabinet with the results of meetings of the OPEC's Ministerial Committee on Prices, which he chaired in the capital of Ecuador November 14, and which recommended a price of 18 dollars per barrel to be presented to the forthcoming ministerial conference of the OPEC.

The minister of state for Cabinet affairs said Minister of Finance

Jasim al-Kharafi briefed the Council of Ministers on the results of his official visit to the People's Republic of China, which took place November 13-18, at the invitation of the Chinese minister of economic relations and foreign trade.

The cabinet was briefed by Al-Kharafi on the talks held with the Chinese officials which dealt with joint economic activities and increasing trade exchange and the projects which Kuwait Fund for Economic Development is financing and other investment ventures whose broad lines were agreed on and a committee for following up their implementation was set up.

The talks also convered the trade balance between the two countries and the agreement on encouraging investments, already signed by the two countries.

Al-Rashid said the minister also briefed the Council of Ministers on the side meetings held with the Chinese officials, topped by the head of the State Council which tackled other issues of mutual interest.

Dailies Continue Reaction to U.S.-Iran Dealings

LD241012 Kuwait KUNA in English 0800 GMT 24 Nov 86

[Text] Kuwait, Nov 24 (KUNA) — Kuwaiti newspapers Monday continued to attack secret U.S. arms shipments to Iran and to stress that the deal has left no doubt about the United States' hostility to the Arabs.

Al-Anba' daily described President Ronald Reagan's arms-for-hostage deal with Iran as a "conspiracy" carried out by "dirty hands."

Referring to later revelations that such countries as Britain, West Germany and Canada have also been exporting weapons to Iran, the paper noted that the Western military alliance NATO was dancing to the U.S. tunes.

The U.S. hostility to the Arabs is no surprise discovery, the paper said, adding that the Arab credibility, not America's is now at stake as the Arab states should make clear where they stand toward such concepts as solidarity and common fate.

The paper was apparently referring to the fact that some Arab countries have supported non-Arab Iran in its war against Iraq while other Arab states shied away from coming out with unequivocal support for Iraq.

"Taking the side of Iraq is now the only way out for the Arab states to wriggle out from crisis of their previous standings and to purge their consequences.

"...siding with Iran, or even neutrality is tantamount to alignment with Israel, America, Britain and the rest of the team conspiring against the Arab nation," the paper concluded.

Al-Ray' al-Amm newspaper, commenting on the same subject, said "a conspiracy at such high level" cannot be countered with mere statements of condemnation.

It said in an editorial the Arab countries must embark on a collective action including "practical measures against all those involved in exporting weapons for killing us."

News of the secret U.S. arms shipments to Iran has overshadowed all other pivotal issues in the Middle East region, including the Palestinian question and the Isreli occupation of Arab lands, the daily deplored.

"Thus, they (the West) managed to dwarf our aspiration for just and lasting peace and to demonstrate the magnitude of their hatred to the Arabs.

PDRY

Abu Bakr al-'Attas Leaves for Visit to Algeria

EA222052 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 22 Nov 86

[Excerpt] Brother Haydar Abu Bakr al-'Attas, member of the Political Bureau and chairman of the Supreme People's Council Presidium left Aden today for an official visit to the Democratic Republic of Algeria at the invitation of his brother, Chadli Bendjedid, president of the Democratic Republic of Algeria and secretary general of the Algerian FLN [National Liberation Front]. He is leading a high-level delegation.

Brother Salim Salih Muhammad, assistant secretary general and secretary of the Central Committee; Dr Sa'id Numan, member of the Political Bureau and chairman of the Council of Ministers; several other members of the Political Bureau, the Central Committee and the Supreme Peoples Council Presidium, ministers and senior party and government officials saw him off at Aden International Airport.

During this visit, Brother Haydar Abu Bakr al-'Attas will hold discussions with his brother, President Chadli Bendjedid, on ways of consolidating and developing militant relations between the two friendly countries and peoples in different fields. They will discuss the latest developments in the Arab and international arenas and coordinate the two countries' common stand toward these developments. [passage omitted]

Supreme Court Charges 142 With Treason

EA232102 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 23 Nov 86

[Excerpt] The Supreme Court of the Republic announced in this morning's session, under the presidency of Dr Mustafa 'Abd al-Khaliq, its decision on the preliminary session held yesterday in connection with Criminal Case No 3 of 1986, submitted by the prosecutor of the Republic's office against those accused of the bloody events of 13 January. Ninety four accused persons appeared before the court.

The public prosecutor asked for 48 fugitives to be tried, in absentia, in accordance with the provisions of Articles 464-479 of the Criminal Code.

The prosecutor of the Republic's office preferred five charges against the accused as follows.

1. Treason against the homeland, contrary to Article 102 of the Penal Code No 3 of 86 against all the accused.

2. Acts of terrorism contrary to article 104 of the same law against 83 of the accused.

3. Participation in acts, contrary to Article 104 and according to the definition in Article 23 of the Penal Code against 14 of the accused.

4. Acts of sabotage, contrary to Article 106 against 53 of the accused.

5. Participation in acts of sabotage, contrary to Article 106 according to the definition of the 3d article of the same law against eight of the accused. [passage omitted]

DFLP Official Leaves After 'Brotherly' Talks

EA222012 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1630 GMT 22 Nov 86

[Text] Brother Yasir 'Abd al-Rabbuh, assistant secretary general of the DFLP left Aden today after spending several days in the PDRY. During his visit he held talks with party and state leaders on recent developments concerning Palestinians.

In a statement to ANA, Brother Yasir 'Abd al-Rabbuh described his talks with party and state officials as brotherly. He emphasized that identical views were expressed on the matters discussed. He explained that the brothers leading the YSP stressed their firm support for PLO unity on a national basis, their hostility to imperialism and Zionism, their support for the Prague agreement, and for other steps taken toward unity. They expressed their complete support for the Palestinian people, and their condemnation of the aggression to which the Palestinian people's camps are being subjected. He stressed that the YSP reemphasized the sincere brotherhood existing between the Yemeni and Palestinian peoples, and the solid and deep-rooted relations between the YSP and the DFLP.

Brother Yasir 'Abd al-Rabbuh expressed his profound appreciation of the steps the leaders of our party took to revive life in the country, and to resume construction, development and progress. He pointed out that these steps had won the support and appreciation of the broadest national and progressive forces in the Arab world, and throughout the world.

Brother Qasim 'Abd al-Rab, member of the Central Committee and chairman of the Higher Party Control Committee, and brother Tariq Abu Ziyad, the DFLP representative in Aden, saw him off at the airport.

SAUDI ARABIA

King Fahd Receives PLO's 'Arafat 23 Nov

LD231910 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 1759 GMT 23 Nov 86

[Text] Riyadh, 23 Nov (SPA) — King Fahd this evening received PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat.

The meeting was attended by Amir Salman 'Abd al-'Aziz, governor of Riyadh district, and Minister of Information 'Ali al-Sha'ir. The meeting was also attended by Rafiq al-Natshah, Central Committee member and PLO representative to Saudi Arabia, and Hani al-Hasan, Central Committee member and political adviser to Yasir 'Arafat.

FRG's Strauss Arrives in Riyadh on 4-day Visit

LD232215 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1500 GMT 23 Nov 86

[Excerpt] Riyadh, 23 Nov (SPA) — Bavarian Prime Minister Franz-Josef Strauss arrived in Riyadh 1630 today on a 4-day visit to the Saudi Arabia at the invitation of Interior Minister Prince Nayif ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, who led those assembled at King Khalid International Airport to welcome the German guest. [passage omitted]

Minister Says U.S.-Iran 'Chumminess' Unexpected

LD232219 Hamburg DPA in German 2046 GMT 23 Nov 86

[Excerpt] Riyadh, 23 Nov (DPA) — Saudi Arabia is "greatly surprised at the U.S. attitude concerning arms supplies to Iran." This was stated in Riyadh this evening by Saudi Interior Minister Prince Nayif to Bavarian Prime Minister Franz-Josef Strauss. Nayif, a brother of King Fahd, also said: "We are all the more surprised since both the United States and the Iranians consider one another archenemies." This "chuminess" was not at all expected in the region.

Nayif gave Strauss a clear yes to a question on whether there is still no end in sight to the Gulf war between Iran and Iraq, adding that the problems will now become even more complicated [passage omitted]

Report on Oil Shipment to Iran 'Unfounded'

LD241038 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1027 GMT 24 Nov 86

[Text] Riyadh, 24 Nov (SPA) — In its edition of Sunday 23 November, 1986 *The New York Times* quotes some oil traders as saying that large quantities of fuel oil were shipped recently from Saudi Arabia via some U.S. traders across the gulf to Iran.

Commenting on this, a responsible source has said that the report is completely unfounded.

Government Denies Aircraft Deal Report

LD232116 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 2035 GMT 23 Nov 86

[Text] The Egyptian magazine *Uktubar*, today, Sunday, 23 November 1986, published a report saying that the Saudi Arabia has pledged to finance an aircraft deal costing $1 billion. The task of the aircraft will be to carry out patrols over the Red Sea.

Commenting on this report an official source said this report is unfounded and that the magazine in question should have verified the truth of such reports before publishing them.

YAR

President Receives Message From Al-Qadhdhafi

JN231912 Sanaa Domestic Service in Arabic 1830 GMT 23 Nov 86

[Text] President Colonel 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, commander in chief of the Armed Forces and secretary general of the General People's Congress, today received a written message from the leader of the Libyan revolution, Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, on relations between the two fraternal countries and the latest Arab developments.

Cabinet Replies to Salih's Policy Message

JN231334 Sanaa Domestic Service in Arabic 1205 GMT 22 Nov 86

[Cabinet's reply to President 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih's message on government policy presented by Prime Minister 'Abd al-'Aziz 'Abd al-Ghani in Sanaa on 22 November 1986 — read by announcer]

[Excerpts] Brother Colonel 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, president of the Republic, commander in chief of the Armed Forces, and secretary general of the General People's Congress, may God preserve you. Greetings. I and the brother members of the government have had the honor of receiving your historic message to us on 12 October 1986 concerning the implementation of the resolutions of the Third General Congress of the General People's Congress. Allow us first to congratulate you, our people, and ourselves on the success of thr Third General Congress. The results are considered a qualitative step in political action and a practical implementation of the letter and spirit of the National Charter. While we reaffirm our commitment to the contents of the message, we would like to point out that these contents also set forth an ideological and political prorgam. We will sincerely endeavor to translate your directives into prorgams, plans, and projects in the service of the Yemeni people and their aspirations for development and progress. [passage omitted]

The government has resolved to work for the priorities and objectives set forth in your message. It will spare no effort to achieve the objectives that will secure higher growth rates in the economic and social fields by:

Paying attention to production sectors. Agriculture will be expanded and diversified so as to become a major basis for production, and industry will be imbued with highly productive projects.

Promoting prospecting work and exploiting our mineral and oil resources in the service of our national economy.

Maintaining the democratic process and protecting the atmosphere of real freedom now being enjoyed by our people.

Backing and looking after the welfare of popular and trade union organizations as well as local cooperative councils and ensuring public participation in the assumption of responsibility.

Maintaining the boon of security and stability and doing everything possible to entrench this security and stability.

Strengthening and developing the Armed and Security Forces so they can contribute to the development process and serve as faithful custodians of the revolution's gains, the Republic, and national sovereignty.

Improving public services and utilities in the service of the citizens.

Looking after the welfare of the Yemeni individual and enhancing his capabilities through education and training so he can contribute to the development process, which will eventually lead to improving the individual's own living standard; increasing his share from the national income; removing the remaining vestiges of the odious imamate era; and creating the creative, generous Yemeni individual.

Entrenching the concepts of the modern Yemeni state with its various institutions; improving the administrative system of the state and its various agencies; and coordinating government and public endeavors so the national economy can overcome the obstacles of the past few years, resulting from outside factors, and reduce their impact on the national economy, improving the economic situation.

Concentrating efforts on the main national priority of achieving Yemeni reunification, which is the destiny of our Yemeni people, by improving peaceful unity and democratic action and surmounting all the obstacles hindering our people's big dream of acheiving their inevitable unity.

Capitalizing on the successes made by our country's foreign policy by further strengthening our Arab relations and improving our international relations by adhering to and truthfully translating the principles of our foreign policy.

In addition to the aforementioned main factors, it pleases us to detail certain aspects of government policy which, as we have already pointed out, will be carried out with the scientific precision required by the implementation program of the third 5-year plan:

In the fields of improving citizens' living conditions, supply, and trade: Improving the citizens' living standard will remain the main objective of economic and social development plans. This is in addition to the short-and long-term objectives of increasing production and improving various public services. Therefore, the third 5-year plan will concentrate on the main objective of achieving a higher living standard for the citizen. To us, this is a sublime objective in the country's economic policy, geared toward tackling all economic changes. The economic and financial changes experienced by the national economy over the past 2 years due to well-known outside factors have prompted the government to take several economic, financial, and monetary measures in order to lesson the impact of these changes on the citizens. The supply policy was given special attention due to the need to ensure basic foodstuffs for the citizens at reasonable prices. Action was taken to reduce the high profits on imported goods. The government now intends to take further measures such as reorganizing tenders for importing basic foodstuffs in order to cut down on costs, and increasing the role of government establishments in this sector to help stabilize prices. The widespread occurrence of these establishments in the various provinces should help them standardize the prices of several basic commodities. In this regard also, the government has approved a work plan to increase the number of cooperative societies for government employees and the public and mixed sectors to cover all areas and provide commodities at reasonable prices, not much higher than actual costs. The government also intends to support and strengthen the price control system and its executive board so it can control prices, especially the prices of essential and basic foodstuffs. [passage omitted]

In the field of trade: The government intends to continue to implement the economic decisions which it adopted on 9 July 1986 to tackle current economic conditions, completely eliminate disorganized trade, and ban goods and commodities for which no prior import licenses have been obtained. The government will also continue the ban on the importation of luxury goods. [passage omitted]

In the field of democratic planning: In observance of your directives on the need to adhere to the principle of democratic planning in order to reach democratic development and the even distribution of production and services projects among all parts of the Republic while giving priority to remote areas, the government has taken practical steps to implement these directives. In cooperation with the General Federation of Local Councils for Cooperative Development, the government has taken the necessary steps to include all local councils in the planning of their future development projects, especially projects providing basic services to the districts. [passage omitted]

In the agricultural field: The government intends to carry out plans and prorgams that will stimulate this sector and expand cultivated areas in the eastern and western plains. All services engaged in the agricultural sector will be provided with the necessary means to increase production and reach higher standards in the fields of land cultivation, animal husbandry, and fisheries. [passage omitted]

In the field of energy: Acting on your affirmation of the great importance of energy in accelerating economic modernization, the government continues in its efforts to exploit the oil wealth by intensifying work on geological and geophysical surveys on land and offshore areas. The government intends to diversify prospecting work in the Ma'rib Basin-Al-Jawf region. It also intends to continue drilling work in oilfield A, which showed higher production rates than all of the wells that have been drilled thus far. Regarding the new oilfields, where drilling has started and resulted in the discovery of hydrocarbon deposits, the government will continue work there in order to determine the productive capacities of these oilfields. [passage omitted]

Encouraging investment in production and industrial fields: In order to encourage national capital to give priority to investment in production projects, the government is studying the best investment opportunities for investors by depending as much as possible on local raw materials in order to reduce the burden on the balance of payments, which must provide for imported raw materials. [passage omitted] the government will also encourage projects for which shareholding companies have been set up as a trend for the future, especially since such projects will be an effective means to attract a part of the capital of Yemeni expatriates.

In the field of developing financial resources: In implementation of what came in your message on developing our resources and increasing their role in productive investment, the government intends to take the necessary measures to encourage saving and investment by increasing channels of investment. The volume and extent of these channels will be determined by the study which the government intends to undertake to determine the best ways to attract citizens' savings, establish stock exchange markets, and implement information programs to enlighten citizens on the importance and benefits of savings to both citizens and the national economy. [passage omitted]

In the field of education: Acting upon your directives on concentrating on education, the government will translate these directives into tangible plans and prepare prorgams achieving our people's aspirations in this field. [passage omitted]

In the field of health care: The government will continue its efforts to reach its declared objectives of ensuring health care for all citizens by the year 2000 as part of the international effort in this respect. [passage omitted]

In the field of civil service and administrative reform: In harmony with resolutions of the Third General Congress of the General People's Congress and also with your important historic message, the government intends to give more support to administrative reform plans out of its belief that success in administrative reform means success in economic and social development. Therefore, this subject is being given great attention in the third 5-year plan which is now being prepared. [passage omitted]

In the field of information, culture, tourism, and antiquities: The government pledges to carry out what is contained in your message, in this regard, out of its commitment to the clear policy which you have set and is outlined in the resolutions of the Third General Congress of the General People's Congress and also in accordance with our National Charter. In this regard, the government will concentrate its efforts on the following:

Implementing a developed information policy, which will help create the positive atmosphere required to carry out government action in all fields; pooling official and public efforts and resources for effective participation in carrying out development plans; deepening mutual confidence between government departments and the public; and achieving the general objectives of projecting our policy on national, pan-Arab, and international issues and events. [passage omitted]

Completing the second phase of expanding television transmission, and undertaking studies on the third phase of television transmission to cover all parts of the Republic. This third phase shall be carried out in two stages during the third 5-year plan.

Expanding and strengthening radio transmission by building new medium and short wave transmitters to cover all parts of the homeland, neighboring regions, and different parts of the Arab homeland and the world so our country's voice can be heard by all countries. We need to explain our policy, link Yemeni expatriates to their country, and project our country's bright face in this phase of national democratic reconstruction under the National Charter.

Constructing the integrated television station building and expanding the radio station building. [passage omitted]

In the field of the Armed Forces and security forces: The government will continue existing efforts to develop and modernize the Armed and Security Forces under your wise leadership prompted by the resolutions and recommendations of the Third General Congress of the General People's Congress as stressed in your message to sincerely reflect the letter and spirit of the National Charter. Building the Armed and Security Forces is a great objective for which all sacrifices must be made. We praise your continuous efforts to build our Armed and Security Forces and strengthen their abilities to defend the country, its sovereignty, and independence and preserve the revolution's gains. [passage omitted]

In the field of unity action: In harmony with what was contained in your message about giving priority to Yemeni unity and in implementation of your directives to continue work on Yemeni reunification, the inevitable destiny of our people, Yemeni unity, the greatest national aspiration and most sublime goal of our immortal September revolution, will remain the governemnt's main concern. Therefore, we reaffirm our commitment to carry out all resolutions of the Higher Yemeni Council and the joint ministerial committee and all the unity agreements reached between the two sides, as well as all that has been reached by the unity committees. [passage omitted]

'Abd al-Ghani, IMF Official Review Economy

JN240822 Sanaa Domestic Service in Arabic
1200 GMT 23 Nov 86

[Text] Brother 'Abd al-'Aziz 'Abd al-Ghani, prime minister and member of the Standing Committee today received Dr Karim al-Nashashibi, head of the Middle East Department at the IMF, presently visiting the YAR. During the meeting, they reviewed our country's economic performance during 1985 and 1986 and the projected rates of progress for 1987 in the sectors of development, state finances as well as in the monetary and banking sectors. They also discussed relations between the YAR and IMF. The meeting was attended by brothers 'Alawi Salami, minister of finance, and Engineer Muhammad al-Junayd, Central Bank Governor.

The annual talks between our country and the IMF team concluded at the Central Bank this morning. The talks opened on 17 November, 1986.

The YAR side, at the final session of the talks, was led by brother Dr Muhammad Sa'id al-'Attar, deputy prime minister, minister of development, head of the Central Planning servicesand member of the Standing Committee. The IMF delegation was led by brother Karim al-Nashishibi, head of the Middle East Department at the IMF.

The two sides reviewed the good rate of economic development in the YAR during 1985 and 1986. The IMF team expressed satisfaction with the levels of development in various economic and services sectors, and the measures taken in the developmental, financial, and monetary policies as well as the improvement in the country's balance of payments and foreign reserves. The IMF team praised the full cooperation shown by YAR officials during its visit to the country. The concluding session of the talks was attended by brothers Dr Husayn al-'Amri, minister of agriculture and fisheries and member of the Standing Committee; 'Alawi Salami, minister of finance; and Engineer Muhammad al-Junayd, Central Bank Governor; under secretaries at the Ministry of Economy, Supply and Trade, and the Ministry of Finance; members of the Central Planning Department; and YAR Central Bank officials.

Mubarak Receives King Husayn Upon Arrival

NC221102 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1051 GMT 22 Nov 86

[Text] Cairo, 22 Nov (MENA) — His Majesty King Husayn of Jordan arrived in Cairo at noon today for a 2-day visit to Egypt. President Muhammad Husni Mubarak received his majesty at the airport. President Husni Mubarak escorted his distinguished guest to the Al-Qubbah Presidential Palace, where he was accorded an official reception.

After President Husni Mubarak and King Husayn arrived at Al-Qubbah Palace, the Army band played the national anthems of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan and the Arab Republic of Egypt. The two leaders then reviewed the honor guard. Two children presented flowers to the Jordanian king and President Mubarak. His majesty the king then shook hands with the senior members of the reception delegation. Foremost of these were Dr Rif'at al-Mahjub, speaker of the People's Assembly; Dr 'Ali Lutfi, speaker of the Consultative Council; Dr 'Atif Sidqi, prime minister; Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid, deputy prime minister and foreign minister; Dr Kamal al-Janzuri, deputy prime minister and minister of planning and international cooperation; Dr Yusuf Wali, deputy prime minister and minister of agriculture and land reclamation; Sulayman Mutawalli, minister of transport, communications, and maritime transport; Safwat al-Sharif, minister of information; Lieutenant General Ibrahim al-'Urabi, chief of staff of the Egyptian Armed Forces; Dr Yusri Mustafa, minister of economy and foreign trade; Dr Fathi Surur, minister of education; Dr Usamah al-Baz, first under secretary at the Foreign Ministry and director of the president's office for political affairs; Dr Mamduh al-Baltaji, chairman of the General Information Authority; commanders of the main branches of the Armed Forces; and the staff of the Jordanian Embassy in Cairo.

Leaders Hold 'Private' Meeting

NC221148 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1120 GMT 22 Nov 86

[Text] Cairo, 22 Nov (MENA) — President Husni Mubarak and King Husayn of Jordan held a round of talks today at Al-Qubbah Presidential Palace following the official welcome accorded his majesty. The talks came in a private meeting between the two leaders, while Egyptian and Jordanian delegations held simultaneous discussions. Present at these discussions on the Egyptian side were Prime Minister Dr 'Atif Sidqi and Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid.

Jordanian Prime Minister Zayd al-Rifa'i, royal Jordanian Court Minister Adnan Abu 'Awdah, and Jordanian Ambassador to Cairo Husayn Hamami represented Jordan at these talks.

Sidqi on Talks With Jordanians

NC221400 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1330 GMT 22 Nov 86

[Text] Cairo, 22 Nov (MENA) — Following approximately 2 hours of talks between Egyptian and Jordanian delegations at the Al-Qubbah Palace this afternoon, Prime Minister 'Atif Sidqi stated that the discussions centered primarily on bilateral relations and the means of strengthening them in all fields.

Mubarak, Husayn Resume Talks

NC221727 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1655 GMT 22 Nov 86

[Text] Cairo, 22 Nov (MENA) — President Muhammad Husni Mubarak and His Majesty King Husayn of Jordan resumed their talks at the Al-Qubbah Presidential Palace this evening. Meanwhile, members of the Egyptian and Jordanian delegations also met for discussions. Prime Minister Dr 'Atif Sidqi; Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid, deputy prime minister and foreign minister; Dr Usamah al-Baz, foreign ministry first under secretary and director of the President's Office for Political Affairs; and Ambassador Ihab Wahbah, Egypt's ambassador to Jordan, attended the talks on behalf of Egypt. Representing Jordan were Prime Minister Zayd al-Rifa'i; 'Adnan Abu 'Awdahz; the Royal court minister; and Jordan's ambassador in Cairo, Husayn Hamami.

Mubarak Hosts Banquet

NC221850 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1810 GMT 22 Nov 86

[Text] Cairo, 22 Nov (MENA) — President Husni Mubarak hosted a banquet in honor of King Husayn and the official delegation accompanying his majesty this evening. The banquet was attended by Prime Minister Dr 'Atif Sidqi; Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid, deputy prime minister and foreign minister; Dr Yusuf Wali, deputy prime minister and minister of agriculture and land reclamation; Lieutenant General Ibrahim al-'Urabi, Armed Forces chief of staff; Dr Usamah al-Baz, foreign ministry first under secretary and director of the President's Office for Political Affairs; and Ambassador Ihab Wahbah, Egypt's ambassador to Jordan.

'Final Private Meeting' Held

NC230853 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0830 GMT 23 Nov 86

[Text] Cairo, 23 Nov (MENA) — President Muhammad Husni Muabrak and King Husayn of Jordan resumed their talks this morning in a final private meeting at the Al-Qubbah Presidential Palace. The Jordanian king is expected to leave Cairo at the end of his talks with President Mubarak later today.

Mubarak on U.S. 'Credibility'

NC231114 Paris AFP in English 1057 GMT 23 Nov 86

[Excerpt] Cairo, Nov 23 (AFP) — President Husni Mubarak Sunday said he had asked U.S. President Ronald Reagan to take action to ensure the United States would not "lose its credibility" in the Arab world over its recent sales of arms to Iran. Mr Mubarak, speaking during a joint news conference here with Jordan's King Husayn, described Mr Reagan's admission that the sales took place as "astonishing from the beginning" and said he had sent a message to the U.S. President on the matter.

"I asked him and I'm still asking the United States to do something so as not to lose its credibility in the Arab world because of such an act," he said in response to a reporter's question. "I hope something can be done in the near future to keep this credibility because I am afraid it is starting to deteriorate." Mr Mubarak's statement came at the end of two days of talks with the Jordanian monarch, devoted mainly to rejuvenating the stalled Middle East peace process, according to Egyptian officials. [passage omitted]

Mubarak, Husayn News Conference

NC231152 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0950 GMT 23 Nov 86

[Text] Cairo, 23 Nov (MENA) — President Husni Mubarak and His Majesty King Husayn held a news conference at the Al-Qubbah Presidential Palace this morning at the end of their talks, which lasted for about an hour. President Mubarak began the news conference with a speech welcoming His Majesty King Husayn to Egypt. He said: It is our custom to meet occasionally to study all the issues relating to our bilateral relations and their development. This process is proceeding well. We also discuss Arab issues, the Arab stand in the region, problems in the region such as the Iraq-Iran war and the Palestinian issue, and many other problems. President Mubarak added: During these talks we discussed the Palestinian peace process; this was the main topic in our talks. I welcome my brother, his majesty the king, to his second country, Egypt. Until we meet with his majesty the king once again, whether in Egypt or Jordan, we consider the two countries sister states.

The Jordanian monarch then delivered a speech in which he expressed his satisfaction with his distinctive, fraternal relations with President Mubarak. He said: This relationship has a special place in my heart, because I understand President Mubarak's extreme concern for the interests of the Arab nation, his sincerity in work, effort, and contributions to defending the Arab nation's causes and future, and all the good qualities of the people of beloved Egypt and many people in this great Arab homeland.

King Husayn added: This visit provided an opportunity to discuss our joint march, our bilateral relations, and what we have achieved so far and hope to achieve in the coming stage. We also discussed all the important issues in this serious and delicate stage in the life of our nation, such as the Iraq-Iran war, the threats facing the Arab entity, the Arab future, and us. Referring to the Palestinian issue, King Husayn said that efforts to save the brother people, their land, and their rights are the focus of constant attention. With God's help we will be able to establish permanent, just, and comprehensive peace for the benefit of future generations.

He noted that these talks were a precious opportunity to deal with all these issues and to emerge from this meeting, as always, with concurrent views and goals. The Jordanian monarch also noted that the talks were an opportunity to discuss other problems and recent developments with complete frankness and brotherhood. He expressed the hope that another meeting will take place with President Mubarak in Jordan or Egypt. He also expressed his thanks and appreciation to the Egyptian Government and people.

Asked about Egypt's reaction to the recent reports of U.S. weapons shipments to Iran and U.S. contacts there, President Mubarak said: This story is really surprising. I commented on this in a message to President Reagan. I have called and still call on the United States to do something so as not to lose its credibility in the Arab world as a result of this action.

President Mubarak expressed hope that measures will be taken in the near future to maintain this credibility, because he fears it has started to deteriorate.

Asked about Washington's declaration that its deal with Iran was aimed at bringing about an honorable end to the war, that it does not upset the military balance ina the Gulf region, and that the Arabs can contain the war, the Jordanian king replied: The reports we have received so far contradict what we had heard shortly before the facts about this deal began to unravel. The Jordanian king noted that the picutre now gives much more cause for concern. He said he personally is perplexed, because he cannot understand the U.S. thinking on what had happened and because what did happen will not lead to an end to this war. In my view, he added, this will escalate the war and pose a threat not only to Iraq but the entire Arab entity.

King Husayn said: President Mubarak had expressed hope that the United States and other countries could, if they wished, change their positions in the next stage, which would maintain their credibility and would be in line with their call to end the Iranian-Iraqi fighting honorably. We have always hoped for an end to this war, because it is a human and material tragedy, entering its 7th year.

King Husayn added: Iraq's (?stand) has been clear from the beginning. We support and back Iraq, not only because we are Arabs or because of the Arab League Charter and joint defense pact considerations, nor because it had stood with us in all our battles, but because Iraq is right and is defending the eastern gate of the great Arab homeland. In addition, Iraq has responded to all attempts and initiatives to end the fighting, he said.

The Jordanian king added: In my view, the formula is simple if the intentions are good. Neither party should score any territorial gains at the expense of the other. Mutual respect and noninterference by all parties in the internal affairs of other parties or the affairs of our brothers in the Gulf and the Arab world must prevail. He emphasized that Iraq is now defending its territories, and it is Arab Iraq that has responded to all attempts and initiatives to end this war.

Asked whether agreement was reached during the intensive talks on specific steps for future efforts and the PLO's role in these efforts, President Mubarak said: This depends on what issue we are talking about. The Palestinian issue has been a basic issue, which we always discuss with the Iraq-Iran war. The president added: We are in agreement about the international conference, which was also approved by the Israeli prime minister during his visit to Alexandria in September.

The president said: We discussed future practical steps to convene this conference, to prepare for it, how we will enter the conference, and the form it should take. This conference is the basic umbrella for going ahead with the peace process, as far as the Palestinian issue is concerned.

Asked about his statement that the U.S. supply of arms to Iran showed disregard for the Arab people and whether he can now trust the U.S. Administration to contribute to a just solution to the Palestinian issue, King Husayn said: This question has been raised, and I think the answer must come from the U.S. Administration itself. At the same time, this is perhaps one of the reasons which prompted us recently to concentrate on the need for an international conference to be attended by the five permanent members of the UN Security Council and to supervise the progress toward the achievement of peace through the implementation of UN Security Council Resolutions 242 and 338, tackling all aspects of the Palestinian issue. This is in line with attempts to internationalize the issue by involving all the big powers, not only the two superpowers, to achieve the desired goals.

Mubarak was asked about Egypt's frequent condemnation of Israel's settlement policy in the occupied Arab territories, the latest of which came in the president's speech to a joint session of the People's Assembly and the Consultative Council, whether he thinks that continuing this policy will hamper the efforts to convene an international conference, and whether Egypt will take positive steps to end this policy. He replied: We object to the settlement policy, and we are not alone. Egypt, Jordan, the Arab states, in general, the European states, and the United States object to the Israeli settlement policy. U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz has opposed this policy and sent a message to Shamir in this regard.

The president stressed his continued objection to the process of building settlements because it greatly harms the Palestinian issue. He said: We do not agree at all. This was clear in my speech to the People's Assembly and the Consultative Council. Surely if the settlement process continues, as Shamir indicated when he assumed the premiership, this will complicate the process regarding the international conference.

King Husayn Concludes Visit

NC231304 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1145 GMT 23 Nov 86

[Text] Cairo, 23 Nov (MENA) — King Husayn of Jordan left Cairo for home at noon today at the conclusion of a 2-day visit. President Husni Mubarak saw King Husayn off at Cairo airport.

Husayn To Tour Arab Countries

JN222056 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic
1730 GMT 22 Nov 86

[Huda Tawfiq dispatch from Cairo]

[Text] Jordanian sources in Cairo have said that King Husayn will tour several Arab countries within the next few days, that he will visit London in December, and that he is later expected to visit the United States.

Today King Husayn held a second round of talks with President Husni Mubarak in an atmosphere of complete secrecy. However, responsible Egyptian sources asserted that U.S. arms to Iran tops the agenda despite the fact that the Egyptian side to the talks is silent on this issue. Egyptian officials said that this subject is sensitive, has special importance, and that reaction should be based on full study and rationality.

President Mubarak and the Jordanian monarch began their talks at the Al-Qubbah Palace this morning while delegations from the two countries met. President Mubarak and King Husayn are scheduled to resume the summit meeting tomorrow morning. They are the first Arab leaders to hold a summit meeting since the U.S. arms to Iran figured high in the news. It is certain that this issue is among the most important topics at the summit meeting. It is being given a great deal of attention by the two countries which have special relations with Iraq.

Following the disclosure of the secret U.S. arms deal with Iran, Iraqi National Assembly Speaker Sa'dun Hammadi paid a 1-day visit to Egypt as the Iraqi president's envoy. He met with President Husni Mubarak, and consultations were held on this serious issue and on the U.S. stand on Iran and the region.

In statements to Egyptian journalists, King Husayn asserted that the U.S. military supplies to Tehran, which were sent on President Reagan's instructions, were shocking and a great disappointment for all of us. He said his talks with President Mubarak would include the recent developments in the Arab and international arenas. The summit meeting between President Mubarak and King Husayn is their first since the Mubarak-Peres summit in Alexandria in September.

The recent statements by President Mubarak and King Husayn stressed holding an international peace conference on the Middle East with the participation of all parties, including the PLO, the Palestinian people's sole legitimate representative.

Dailies Welcome Summit

NC220728 Cairo MENA in Arabic
2215 GMT 22 Nov 86

[Text] Cairo, 22 Nov (MENA) — *Al-Ahram* and *Al-Jumhuriyah* have welcomed the Egyptian-Jordanian summit between President Husni Mubarak and King Husayn, noting that this summit is an attempt to overcome the standstill prevailing in the Arab arena and is part of ongoing attempts to set aside peripheral differences and reach a reasonable degree of harmony.

In its Friday editorial, *Al-Ahram* says that Cairo and Amman always bear the future in mind while working together to achieve great aspirations. It goes on to say that if we take a good look around us and think about the state of affairs that prevailed in the Arab world in the past [figure indistinct] years, as well as its state of helplessness, we would surely realize how incapable Arabs are of looking toward the future. The paper warns that a new tragedy is looming on the horizon. This new tragedy, in which more than one party is involved and of which Arabs are unaware, entails a new danger to the region; not an Israeli danger, but an Iranian one. The paper calls on Arabs to rally to face Iran, particularly now that it has become obvious that the superpowers are trying to open this new front. This could lead to the Arab world's living under the threat of new aggressions that would exhaust its funds and power and endanger its lands. The paper adds that it would not be strange to try to end the Gulf war at a time when attempts are underway to solve the Palestinian issue through the convocation of an international conference. What would be strange would be to waste this chance, which could lead to the solution, the end of this war, the termination of all hostile acts, and a better future.

In its commentary, *Al-Jumhuriyah* says that the meeting between Husni Mubarak and King Husayn is of special significance now, as it comes at a time when Egyptian and Jordanian diplomacy are working together to resolve the Middle East issue through the convocation of an international conference attended by all parties concerned. The meeting also follows several recent contacts by King Husayn with some Arab leaders and his European tour, which reflects intensive efforts by Jordan to convene the international peace conference. This is in line with Egyptian diplomatic efforts this year [words indistinct] which can play an important role in arranging this conference by setting up a liaison committee with the parties concerned in an attempt to bring views closer.

Concluding its commentary, the paper emphasizes that everyone agrees that the continuing cooperation between President Husni Mubarak and King Husayn will give momentum to the Middle East peace drive and that Egyptian-Jordanian relations represent a model for Arab solidarity.

Papers on Summit, Arms to Iran

NC241121 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0700 GMT 24 Nov 86

[Text] Cairo, 24 Nov (MENA) — In their commentaries today, the *Al-Akhbar* and *Al-Jumhuriyah* newspapers emphasize that the summit between President Husni Mubarak and King Husayn of Jordan, and the statements issued after it, indicate that the views between Egypt and Jordan are identical. This summit also reflects the warm and fraternal relations which exist between the two peoples, as well as the degree of stability these relations have achieved, taking into consideration commitment to strategic national interests.

Al-Akhbar notes that the Mubarak-Husayn meeting has provided a model for making decisions during times of crisis. The paper urges Arab states to adopt joint positions that would allow them to regain their prestige and power within the international community. The paper refers to the special importance of this summit in view of the fact that both leaders had to express their opinions about current developments in the region and to adopt joint positions regarding these events. It was also an important meeting in view of the excellent and distinguished relations between the two countries and the full understanding which exists between President Mubarak and King Husayn.

The Middle East peace issue was given ample time for discussion during the summit, the paper says, especially in light of the great role and responsibility which the two countries must bear to achieve peace. The summit proved that both countries are committed to their call for the convocation of an international conference on Middle East peace, a call which has received great support from most of the world.

The paper adds that the secret contacts between the United States and Iran imposed themselves on the summit. The two leaders agreed that the clandestine U.S. arms deal with Tehran has endangered America's credibility in the Arab world.

Al-Jumhuriyah hopes that Egyptian-Jordanian relations will be the correct beginning for a sincere restoration of inter-Arab relations, as well as for Egypt's return to the Arab world. This return has been desired for a long time. The paper describes the summit as one of hope, a hope for larger and more expanded meetings among Arab leaders as a way to serve Arab interests. The paper notes that current Egyptian-Jordanian relations exist at a time when fragmentation in the Arab homeland has gone too far. The Arab people are surrounded by enemies and the Arab causes and interests are in danger of being liquidated or wasted to a degree never before witnessed. The paper adds that the superpowers are using all available means to control the Arab homeland. It notes that direct military arms are now aimed at the faces of the Arabs who are trying to evade the weapons of what the paper calls economic strangulation. The Palestinian issue is also threatened, and there is nothing on the horizon which indicates a possible retrieval of the Palestinian people's wasted rights. In this respect, the paper cites the importance of continuing coordination between Mubarak and Husayn. Amid the prevailing state of Arab disarray and lack of ties, the meeting between these two leaders represents a ray of light in the dark.

In its commentary, the *Al-Ahram* newspaper concentrates on what it describes as the wilderness of the U.S. deal with Iran. It notes that two important points can be observed in this respect. First, the voices which objected to this deal in the United States have begun to abate, turning from an objection against violating the principle of the ban imposed on such deals to an objection against the attitude in which this deal was made. Second, during Reagan's term the issue of exporting weapons to Iran — whether secretly or in public — has been adapted to serve undeclared objectives after being in the service of declared ones only. There is now no objection to the announcement of these undeclared objectives in light of the pressure created by current circumstances.

In today's commentary, the paper refers to Reagan's overall policy in this respect. For example, his government began by providing secret assistance to the contras acting against Nicaragua's leftist government. Under pressure, this assistance has turned into public and declared aid totaling $80 million. This deal has even been endorsed by Congress despite the uproar, objection, and criticism accompanying it. The paper then wonders whether the fate of the U.S. military assistance to Iran will be similar to that given to the contras. It wonders whether the acrimonious debates now under way, including charges of disloyalty to principles and misleading the people and the Congress, will turn into a simple legal error that can be overlooked, perhaps with an apology to Congress.

Concluding its commentary, the paper warns against the seriousness of this U.S. trend which may give way to the establishment of a principle of secret arms deals among nations. The world would then experience real chaos with both governments and their opposers conducting undeclared contacts to procure arms, and with the peoples and countries ultimately paying the price of destruction, devastation, fragmentation, and disarray.

Jordanian-Egyptian Ties Hailed

NC221426 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1240 GMT 22 Nov 86

[Hilmi al-Buluk commentary: "Welcome to the Jordanian Monarch in Egypt"]

[Text] Egyptian-Jordanian relations are a shining example for inter-Arab relations. The two countries maintain continuous contacts to coordinate their stands as much as possible. President Mubarak and King Husayn meet regularly in either Jordan or Egypt. King Husayn's current visit to Egypt further emphasizes the already strong ties linking the two brotherly countries and helps to consolidate the standing policy of cooperation and consultation between Egypt and Jordan.

The most distinguishing feature of Egyptian-Jordanian relations is that both countries hold similar positions on such Arab issues as the Middle East, the Palestinians, and the Iraq-Iran war. These common stands stem from the dedicated commitment of both nations to the Arab issues and their objective perception of the dimensions of the problems facing the Arab world. The opinions of both countries are formulated without self-interest or personal prejudice. This is why our countries have joined hands in a positive and effective move to resolve outstanding Arab problems. Cooperation and consultation among other Arab countries would enhance the chances for success of the actions already taken by Egypt and Jordan.

King Husayn's objectivity could be noted in his statement to Egyptian newsmen before leaving Amman. The king is faithful to Arab issues and to the precepts of the unwavering Egyptian-Jordanian policies on these issues. These policies have been fashioned to deal with the fateful issues of the Arab nation, about which there is no room for maneuvering or one-upmanship.

In his statement the king discussed the Middle East crisis, saying that an international conference is the key to peace in the area. We have to agree on a date for this conference and then begin working for comprehensive, lasting, and just peace, the king said. Commenting on the Palestinian issue, the Jordanian monarch said that UN Resolutions 242 and 338 establish the principles for resolving the Palestinian issue. We are determined to continue backing the Palestinian people with all our resources. A just and honorable peace is our duty to future generations, King Husayn noted. King Husayn then mentioned the Gulf War, saying that the entire Arab world is endangered and that brotherly Iraq is standing firm in the face of challenge and Peril. Iraq has been responding favorably to all peace overtures and initiatives and has been seeking peace based on mutual respect and noninterference, he said.

There is no doubt that the king's views on important Arab issues are fully compatible with the views of Egyptian leaders. These common views lend to the consultations between King Husayn and President Mubarak the best chances for success in achieving a just and lasting peace. The consultations can enhance the prospects for finding a solution to the Palestinian issue compatible with the rights of the Palestinians. They can also help boost efforts to stop the Iraq-Iran war. The Jordanian-Egyptian consultations could also provide the seed for a larger measure of inter-Arab consultations, leading to a convergence of Arab opinion, which would subsequently help resolve Arab problems. We welcome the Jordanian Monarch to Egypt.

Mubarak Extends 'Urgent' Invitiation to 'Arafat

JN231845 Manama WAKH in Arabic 1818 GMT 23 Nov 86

[Text] Cairo, 23 Nov (WAKH) — It was learned in Cairo this evening that Egyptian President Husni Mubarak has extended an urgent invitation to Palestinian leader Yasir 'Arafat to visit Cairo as soon as possible. Reliable Palestinian sources told a WAKH correspondent in Cairo that 'Arafat might respond to President Mubarak's invitation and visit Cairo in the next few days. The same sources also said the talks between 'Arafat and President Mubarak will deal with the Palestine question and Jordanian-Palestinian relations in light of the recent talks between President Mubarak and King Husayn in Cairo today.

Sudanese State Council Member Departs Cairo

NC222043 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2005 GMT 22 Nov 86

[Text] Cairo, 22 Nov (MENA) — Muhammad al-Hasan 'Abdallah Yasin, a member of the Sudanese State Council, left Cairo tonight, following a 5-day visit to Egypt during which he met with President Husni Mubarak. Before his departure, Yasin stated that his visit to Egypt had achieved its goals. He said that Egyptian Information Minister Safwat al-Sharif will visit Khartoum on 29 November as part of the process of promoting bilateral ties. The Sudanese official concluded by expressing the hope that Egyptian-Sudanese relations will be strengthened further in the near future.

Egyptian, Sudanese Ministers Discuss Cooperation

NC221458 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1405 GMT 22 Nov 86

[Text] Cairo, 22 Nov (MENA) — Interior Minister Zaki Badr met today with his visiting Sudanese counterpart, Sayyid Ahmad al-Husayn, and the members of his delegation. The session was also attended by several ministerial assistants and by senior officials from the Interior Ministry. Their talks were devoted to security cooperation between the two brotherly countries.

The Egyptian and Sudanese representatives stressed that the ties of friendship and brotherhood between the two nations of the Nile Valley have always been firm. They said that the primary goal of such meetings was to highlight and consolidate these relations. Questions of concern to both ministers were examined as well. This promotes cooperation between the two ministries, and enhances the stability and security of both states, and of the region as a whole.

Sidqi Receives Sudanese Interior Minister

NC231345 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 23 Nov 86

[Text] Prime Minister Dr 'Atif Sidqi received in his office this afternoon Sayyid al-Husayni, Sudanese interior minister, who is currently on a visit to Cairo. The meeting was attended by Interior Minister Zaki Badr.

Wali Receives Al-Husayn

NC232122 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1815 GMT 23 Nov 86

[Text] Cairo, 23 Nov (MENA) — Dr Yusuf Wali, NDP secretary general and deputy prime minister and minister of agriculture and land reclamation, met today with the visiting Sudanese interior minister, Sayyid Ahmad al-Husayn, and the members of his delegation. Information Minister Safwat al-Sharif and Local Government Minister Dr Ahmad Salamah were also present.

In a statement afterward, the Sudanese minister said he reviewed developments in his country following the April revolution, and ways of strengthening relations between the NDP and the Sudanese Unionist Party. He added: We are eager to reach our goal; we want integration as a step toward unity between Egypt and Sudan, and, ultimately, overall Arab unity. He noted that in-depth talks are being held in Cairo and Khartoum to consolidate bilateral ties, and to examine political, Social, and health matters of mutual concern. The Sudanese minister arrived in Cairo on Wednesday for a visit scheduled to last several days.

Sudanese Minister Leaves Cairo

NC240615 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2242 GMT 23 Nov 86

[Text] Cairo, 23 Nov (MENA) — Sudanese Interior Minister Sayyid Ahmad al-Husayn left Cairo tonight at the end of a 3-day visit to Egypt, which included a meeting with President Husni Mubarak and talks with senior Egyptian officials. Interior Minister Zaki Badr saw his Sudanese counterpart off at Cairo International Airport.

DPRK Public Security Minister Leaves Cairo

NC241012 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0625 GMT 24 Nov 86

[Text] Cairo, 24 Nov (MENA) — Yi Chin-su, DPRK minister of Public Security, left Cairo early this morning with his accompanying delegation following a visit of several days. Interior Minister Zaki Badr saw the Korean minister off at Cairo international Airport.

Abu Ghazalah Meets Reagan, Briefs Congressmen

NC211355 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1255 GMT 21 Nov 86

[Text] Washington, 21 Nov (MENA) — Field Marshal 'Abd al-Halim Abu Ghazalah, deputy prime minister and minister of defense and war production who is currently visiting Washington, today began a series of important consultations with senior U.S. congressmen, briefing them on Egypt's plans to solve its economic problems and enlisting their support for its demands concerning the alleviation of its military debt burden.

Abu Ghazalah is also scheduled to address a seminar on building an advanced military industry in Egypt. The seminar, which will begin on Tuesday, has been organized by the Egyptian military purchases office in Washington. Representative of several U.S. weapon manufacturing companies will attend, along with senior officials from the U.S. State Department, Defense Department, and USAID. At his meeting with Field Marshal Abu Ghazalah yesterday, U.S. Presidnet Ronald Reagan voiced the U.S. Administration's complete understanding of and sympathy for Egypt's request that interest rates applied to its military debt be reduced to help the Egyptian economy.

Ba'th Party Official Killed in Baghdad Explosion

LD231018 Tehran IRNA in English 1005 GMT 23 Nov 86

[Text] Ahvaz, Nov 23, IRNA — An official in charge of the Iraqi Ba'th Party office in Alkarkh District of Baghdad, Mohammad [words indistinct] killed in an explosion at his office on Nov 2.

A spokesman for an Iraqi opposition organisation told IRNA that the Ba'th Party building had been blown up by a time bomb with 10 kgs of T.N.T.

Al-Jabouri was involved in massacre of many Iraqi Muslim revolutionaries.

The spokesman said that at least four persons were killed and several others wounded and that all Iraqi Mojahedin who took part in the attack returned to base safely.

He warned the Iraqi agents to officially resign their posts or else they would face the revolutionary wrath of Iraqi Muslims.

Saddam Congratulates Al-Jumayyil on National Day

JN230821 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1300 GMT 22 Nov 86

[Cable from Iraqi President Saddam Husayn to Lebanese President Amin al-Jumayyil — date not given]

[Text] His Excellency Brother Amin al-Jumayyil, president of the Republic of Lebanon. On the occasion of your celebration of the National Day of the Republic of Lebanon, it gives us pleasure to send you on behalf of Iraq and in my own name our warmest congratulations, wishing you continued good health and happiness, the fraternal Lebanese people peace and security, and the longstanding fraternal relations between Iraq and Lebanon continued progress.

[Signed] Your brother Saddam Husayn.

Saddam Visits Information Ministry 22 Nov

JN222003 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1600 GMT 22 Nov 86

[Remarks by President Saddam Husayn during a visit to the Ministry of Information in Baghdad and a meeting with employees on 22 November — recorded]

[Excerpts] I can see that the number of your employees is high. I imagined that the number of employees of this ministry was higher. [chants and applause by the audience] Please convey my greetings to those who did not come to work today. Undoubtedly, they have certain outside duties. [passage omitted]

Information does not mean propaganda but that facts should be clearly presented. It should create suitable circumstances for effective guidance. Right? Your enemies always chide their information personnel. Iranian officials always blame their media personnel, telling them that they do not carry out their duties as they should. They imagine that the duty of the media is to lie to the people as they lie to their people. The duty of the media man is to raise the truth so that it can be well seen by everyone in all directions. The media man should have faith in his cause and must have enough education. [passage omitted]

Our duty in Iraq, beginning with Saddam Husayn and ending with every citizen, is to allow the fighter to shoot at our enemies and kill them if they want to take over Iraq. All of us must work to prevent the enemy from conquering Iraq. In the Army, the frontline soldiers are trained to shoot at the targets and to score good points. If the soldiers were not emotionally and physically stable, they would not hit their targets. Our role is to let the soldier hit his target. The media plays a primary role in making the soldier hit his target by allowing him to be emotionally and mentally stable and by making him understand that by hitting his target he will ward evil off Iraq and the entire Arab nation. Some of you may paint a picture, others may make a statue, and others may write books or articles. All this resembles the role of the political leadership in making the soldier mentally and emotionally stable so he may hit the target.

Therefore, this is your duty in terms of the nation's historical vision. Your duty is to hold the hand of the fighter and squeeze it, thus providing him with emotional and mental stability so that he may pull the trigger. This is part of your duties and activities.

I am sure that you are carrying out this noble duty. [applause and chants praising the president: "Let the ignorant ones in Qom and Tehran be accursed. We are behind you. Our pens will be thorns in the eyes of the charlatans in Qom and Tehran."]

Please convey my greetings to all those who work in the media, in the theater, cinema, radio, and television. Good night.

Foreign Minister 'Aziz Views Hostage Issue

LD211648 Kuwait KUNA in English 1500 GMT 21 Nov 86

[Text] Paris, Nov 21 (KUNA) — Iraq's Foreign Minister Tariq 'Aziz accused, in an interview published here Friday, Israel of making use of the hostages problem to encourage U.S.-Iranian contacts in prelude for setting up "an American-Israeli-Iranian alliance aimed against the Arab nation".

In the interview with *Al-Watan al-'Arabi* magazine, the Iraqi official rejected U.S. contentions of pragmatic tendencies within Iran favouring a moderate relationship with Washington, saying Tehran does not accept international rules governing inter-state relations, particularly neighbour states, because that would mean halting its war against Iraq and threats to Gulf security as well as cessation of its extortionist policy.

'Aziz believed that the U.S.-Iran deal disclosed recently would not have gone through unless approved by Iranian figurehead Ayatollah Kohomeyni and refused U.S. President Ronald Reagan's argument that American arms shipments to Tehran were aimed at stopping the Iraq-Iran war as "utterly unconvincing."

The official emphasized that the U.S. Administration's drive to secure a foothold in Iraq was "sheer illusions" and concluded that

Israel, through the affair, has made of its U.S. ally and Iran a laughing stock.

AL-THAWRAH Cited on Actions Against Iran

JN210954 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0750 GMT 21 Nov 86

[Text] Baghdad, 21 Nov (INA) — The newspaper *Al-Thawrah* has affirmed that Iraq is firmly determined to deprive and strip the Iranian regime of all necessary resources that enable it to continue its aggression against Iraq.

In an editorial today, the newspaper says: Iraq's decisive and final decision is to continue dealing lightning blows to oil, economic, and military installations so that the heads of the Tehran rulers will dismiss the delusions of expansion at the expense of Iraq and the Arab nation.

The paper adds that what the Iraqi fighter planes did to the Iranian regime's vital facilities and targets in Ahvaz, Shahabad, and Kermanshah yesterday provided tangible evidence that all attempts to help the dying Iranian regime and save it from its fatal dilemma will never be useful. The paper stresses that practical experience has shown that all the Zionist support and the various forms of assistance the Iranian regime has received from Arab sides will not change the regime's situation. It also says that saving the Tehran regime from its utter defeat is an impossible task. This has been proved throughout 6 years of fierce war.

AL-QADISIYAH: Supplies Will Not Change Balance

JN241214 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0830 GMT 24 Nov 86

[Text] Baghdad, 24 Nov (INA) — An Iraqi newspaper, specialized in military affairs, has affirmed that the new Israeli supplies of arms to the Iranina regime will not prevent the defeat of the Iranian regime nor upset balance and facts. The *Al-Qadisiyah* newspaper, issued by the Iraqi Defense Ministry says in its editorial today that Iraq's military victory is based on solid ground and on Iraqi factors which cannot be undermined by Zionism or its desperate small agents whether they are in Iran or elsewhere.

Al-Qadisiyah adds: The Iranian regime, which began its aggression agaisnt Iraq more than 6 years ago, has not been fighting the Iraqis with clubs and stones. The Iranian forces have been using modern U.S. and non-U.S. arms supported by all kinds of Zionist military experts. Despite all this, the Iranian rulers have failed to achieve even a small part of their expansionist dreams.

The newspaper says that the methods used nowadays to announce the arms deals are not successful because the aim is to escalate a fabricated uproar constituting part of similar uproars adopted by the Iranian rulers through their muscle-flexing military operations.

The Iraqis are not surprised or astonished by the dramatic announcement of the suspect arms which go openly to the Iranian regime through Zionist ports and the airports of certain countries where Zionist influence plays a big role in their political lines and in their open and cover stands and conduct.

The newspaper says that the evil circles found, in announcing the arms deal and in magnifying their details, another method and an old, but newly-written card, showing that the evil Zionst circles have entered the arena of the Iranian war imposed on those suspect circles which are affiliated with Zionist circles. [sentence as received]

Party Official Meets With PRC Delegation

JN231647 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1300 GMT 23 Nov 86

[Text] The head of the foreign relations office of the Ba'th Party National Command met with a delegation from the party indoctrination school of the Chinese Communist Party Central Committee today. During the meeting, they discussed ways to promote bilateral cooperation within the framework of the program signed by the two parties to serve the interests of the two countries' peoples. The Iraqi official spoke about the continuation of the Iraq-Iran war as well as about the disclosure of the arms deals between Iran on one hand and the United States and the Zionist entity on the other. The guest delegation expressed admiration for the cultural progress in Iraq under its giant revolution.

Armed Forces Command Issues Communique No 2,449

JN211800 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1700 GMT 21 Nov 86

[Communique No 2,449 issued by the Armed Forces General Command on 21 November]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. Our victorious forces continued their combat activities yesterday and today as follows:

1. Our valiant Air Forces planes carried out 93 combat missions, inflicting further losses on the aggressors, their equipment, and weapons. All our planes returned safely to base. Praise be to God.

2. Our units in the III Army Corps sector east of Al-Basrah directed fire from various types of weapons at enemy positions opposite them, destroying a shovel [preceding word in English], a vehicle, four infantry positions, and killing several rogues in them. The enemy was seen evacuating them. Elsewhere in the same sector, two enemy personnel were killed, a launcher and a machine gun emplacement were destroyed, and an ammunition dump was burned.

3. In various actions, the VII Army Corps sector soldiers killed six enemy personnel, destroyed a mortar, killed its personnel, destroyed two infantry positions, killing a number of enemy personnel in them, and destroyed two ammunition dumps.

4. Our units in the V Army Corps northern sector fired at several enemy personnel oppsoite them, killing six Khomeyniite rogues. The rest of the group escaped.

5. The criminal enemy shelled the city of Basra and the two villages of Al-Qurnah and Mawt last night and today with long-range artillery. The enemy shelling martyred 12 civilian citizens, including a child, wounded 47 others, including 8 women and 7 children, destroyed 2 houses, damaged 18 others, 1 hospital, 2 buildings, and 23 cars, including 5 ambulances int he city of Basra. One citizen was wounded, three houses were destroyed, and five houses, a shop, and two cars were damaged in Al-Qurnah. Two houses and a vehicle were destroyed in Mawt. May God's mercy be upon our martyrs. We wish our wounded a speedy recovery, God willing. We will take revenge on the evildoers.

6. Two enemy planes attempted to penetrate our international border aiming for residential areas in the 'Ali al-Gharbi District in the Maysan Governorate. Our air defenses in the valiant IV Army Corps sector confronted them and downed one of them, an F-4, which was seen falling in flames in enemy territory opposite our units. Blessed be the brave men of our air defenses.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 21 November 1986

2d F-4 Plane Said Shot Down

JN220652 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 0640 GMT 22 Nov 86

[Iraqi military spokesman's statement dated 22 November 1986]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. Further to Communique No 2,449 issued yesterday evening, it has been confirmed that another enemy F-4 plane was shot down over enemy territory. It was seen crashing in flames opposite our units in the central sector of operations. May God bless our brave men of the air defense. [Dated] 22 November 1986

Communique No 2,450

JN220942 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 0905 GMT 22 Nov 86

[Communique No 2,450 issued by the Armed Forces General Command on 22 November 1986]

[Excerpt] [Passage omitted] The agent Iranian regime believed that through some desperate oeprations it could divert attention from its internal crises and from the scandal which has undermined its entity. As part of this attempt, at 0205 today [2305 GMT 21 November], the Iranian regime sent forth a number of gunboats supported by gunboats equipped with artillery in an abortive attempt to attack Al-'Amiq port. The attempt was preceded and accompanied by concentrated artillery bombardment.

Those crazy people have not realized that our valiant Navy men are lying in wait to protect the Arab Gulf waters and are waiting for any stupid attempt by the enemy so as to achieve a new victory for the Iraqi Armed Forces and to abort the black hopes of the Khomeyniites, inspired by their great leader Saddam Husayn, may God preserve him, by their love for their homeland, and by their absolute belief in their glorious revolution's principles.

Under the accurate guidance and supervision of the command of our brave Navy, our valiant gunboats confronted the enemy attempt with the effective and valiant participation of the port forces, completely aborting the attempt and damaging a number of enemy boats. The enemy sustained heavy losses in personnel. Two enemy gunboarts were seized and a number of enemy personnel were captured. the rest escaped while under fire. The situation was completely settled in favor of our brave forces.

Blessed be our naval force, the honest guard of the Arab Gulf waters — command, officers, and men. We thank God for our victory.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 22 Novemebr 1986

Communique No 2,451

JN221849 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1700 GMT 22 Nov 86

[Communique No 2,451 issued by the Armed Forces General Command on 22 November 1986]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. Our forces inflicted the following losses on the aggressors last night and today:

1. One of our units in the III Army Corps sector east of Al-Basrah sighted a group of enemy men. They were attacked and most of them were killed. The enemy was seen evacuating its casualties. Elsewhere in the same sector, two enemy men were killed, one vehicle was damaged, and three infantry positions, one gun emplacement, and one ammunition dump were destroyed.

2. One of our combat patrols in the II Army Corps central sector raided enemy positions opposite our units. Our fighters opened fire on enemy positions, killing and wounding a number of enemy men and destroying one heavy machinegun, one ammunition dump, and a number of infantry positions. The patrol returned safely to base. Elsewhere in the same sector, one enemy truck was destroyed and one gun emplacement was blown up.

3. One enemy boat was burned in the VI Army Corps sector east of the Tigris.

4. Our units in the VII Army Corps front carried out concentrated attacks on selected enemy targets, inflicting heavy losses on the enemy in men and equipment. A number of gun emplacements were also destroyed.

5. One ammunition dump was destroyed and a number of enemy men were hit in the I Army Corps northern sector.

6. Unable to face its successive military defeats at the hands of our brave forces and as an expression of its political failure and economic bankruptcy, the evil Iranian ruling clique has continued to carry out its crimes against the peaceful civilians in their houses and residential areas. The enemy shelling of Basra last night and today martyred 10 civilians and injured another 25. Fourteen houses were destroyed and 1 school, 1 hospital, 10

civilian cars, and 3 stores were damaged. The enemy also shelled Al-'Uzayr, destroying two houses.

Our Armed Forces, which continue to refrain from attacking purely residential areas, will at the proper time take all the necessary measures to preserve the people's lives, security, and property. We pray God to have mercy on the souls of our martyrs and heal our wounded.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 22 November 1986

Communique No 2,452

JN231150 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1110 GMT 23 Nov 86

[Communique No 2,452 issued by the Armed Forces General Command on 23 November 1986]

[Excerpt] In the name of god, the merciful, the compassionate. [passage omitted]

O great people, today our valiant Air Force continued to pursue the tyrant clique in their den to make them face the wrath of God by pounding their vital economic and military targets, which the Iranian rulers use for their aggressive ends against our country. At 1100 [0800 GMT] today, scores of our planes took to the air all at once commanded by brave men to carry out the following heroic missions:

1. They directed destructive blows to the military air base in Kermanshah pounded its targets, and turned them into rubble.

2. They raided the extremely vital Kermanshah refinery, directing deadly missiles at it and setting it ablaze. They left it with the smoke clouds shrouding this vital installation.

3. They raided the Kermanshah camp, killing the Khomeyniite remnants and destroying the camp's installations, equipment, and hardware stockpiles.

4. They raided the Shahabad camp, inflicting on the Khomeynites further losses in life, equipment, arms, and hardware.

After carrying out all of these missions, our able Air Force hawks returned to the homeland safely bringing with them news of glad tidings. Glory and pride to our Air Force, Iraq's striking force, at all times — commanders, pilots, officers, and otehr ranks. Proceed to new victories to decorate your banner, O Iraqis, as you proceed on the march of freedom behind your great beloved leader. It is from God that we derive success and help.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 23 November 1986

Communique No 2,453

JN231736 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1700 GMT 23 Nov 86

[Communique No 2,453 issued by the Armed Forces General Command on 23 November 1986]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. The longer the battle continues, Iraq becomes stronger and more impregnable while our enemies retreat toward the absyss of defeat, daily sustaining further losses as punishment for what they have done and what they are doing. The following is a roundup of activities for yesterday and today:

1. Further to Communique No 4,252 issued today, the aircraft of our heroic Air Force launched a series of intensive and violent raids on Khomeynite troop concentrations in various sectors, inflicting enormous losses in men and material.

Our Air Force carried out 259 combat missions to implement these tasks and the tasks mentioned in Communique No 2,452. All our aircraft returned safely to base, praise be to God.

2. A heroic unit of the IV Army Corps attacked enemy positions facing our units in the east of Maysan sector. In a quick battle our fighters pounced on the scoundrels in their psoitions, killed four Khomeynites, destroyed one tank, seized equipment, and returned to base safely and triumphantly, praise be to God.

3. Two of our units in the II Army Corps central sector raided enemy positions facing them. They dealt a heavy blow to enemy positions, destroying some of them, and returned safely to base, praise be to God.

In other areas of the same sector an enemy force was intercepted and compelled to flee. One vehicle and one firning point were destroyed and one enemy soldier was killed.

4. Soldiers of the III Army Corps sector east of Al-Basrah damaged two vehicles, killed one enemy soldier, and destroyed two enemy positions.

5. A number of Iranian military personnel sought refuge with our frontline units on the battlefront, having fled the tyrannical and charlatan clique. They were safely evacuated to the rearlines.

6. The criminal enemy yesterday, using long-range artillery, shelled the environs of Khanaqin, wounding two citizens, demolishing two houses, and damaging two houses, one building, and one car.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 23 November 1986

Communique No 2,454

JN241155 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1120 GMT 24 Nov 86

[Communique No 2,454 issued by the Armed Forces General Command on 24 November 1986]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. We daily score victories that blind the eyes of the rancorous. We daily inflict on the despotic clique huge losses on its vital military and economic targets and on the remnants it sends to commit aggression. Our men daily prove through daring deeds that God's soldiers always triumph, that our enemies will never realize any of their evil designs and that the only means to which they can resort is that of cheap buffoonery and empty claims which will never alter facts. Hence, Iraq has forced them to meekly appear as hireling agents.

On this day too, our Air Force records another feat by dealing painful blows to the ignorant ones through the implementation of the following missions:

1. Between 0852 [0552 GMT] and 0906 today, our planes carried out a series of raids against the petrochemical complex in Bandar-e Khomeyni to pound new targets in it, and to prevent the Khomeyniites from repairing the targets that were previously hit. The sound of explosions was heard from the area of the selected hit targets which were set on fire. Our eagles saw columns of black smoke billowing from these targets.

2. At 0845 [0545 GMT] our ferocious eagles challenged the enemy's air defenses. They pounced on a surface-to-air Hawk missile battery in Bandar-e Khomeyni provided by imperialism and Zionism, as revealed in the recent scandal. Our eagles destroyed it.

3. At 0922 [0622 GMT], our planes carried out a successful raid against the liquid gas production plant in Bandar Mashahr, setting it ablaze.

After carrying out all these missions, our brave eagles safely and triumphantly returned to the homeland thanks to God's protection and guidance. Glory to the men of our Air Force — commanders, eagles officers, and other ranks. With the bullets of all the Iraqi fighters along the battlefront, we will silence the Khomeyniites who can only lie and carry out cheap deception. Thanks to God, victory will last and blessings will be bountiful.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 24 November 1986

28 Injured in Baghdad Missile Attack 22 Nov

JN221817 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1755 GMT 22 Nov 86

[Text] It was announced here this evening that an Iranian missile fell on a Baghdad residential area. An Iraqi military spokesman told INA that the missile injured 28 civilians and damaged some buildings.

The spokesman said the missile fell at 1838 [1538 GMT] today.

King Husayn Makes Statement Before Egypt Visit

NC212313 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2135 GMT 21 Nov 86

[Text] Cairo, 21 Nov (MENA) — Jordan's King Husayn will arrive in Cairo tomorrow, Saturday, on a 2-day visit to Egypt. This visit is part of ongoing consultations and coordination between Egypt and Jordan.

The king will be accompanied by a large delegation which will include his son, Prince 'Abdallah Ibn al-Husayn; Prime Minister Zayd al-Rifa'i; 'Adnan Abu 'Awdah, the Royal Court minister; and Foreign Minister Tahir al-Masri. Official talks between King Husayn and President Husni Mubarak are scheduled to begin tomorrow. They will deal with recent developments in both the Arab and international arenas, as well as bilateral relations.

In tomorrow's issues, the Egyptian papers report that this visit to Cairo marks the start of an extensive Arab tour by King Husayn to unify Arab ranks. King Husayn made statements to Egyptian correspondents in Amman today, Friday. He said that his talks with President Mubarak in Cairo will be held within the framework of constant consultations and coordination between the two fraternal countries. The talks will focus on recent developments in the Arab and international arenas and on activities designed to serve the mutual aim of Egypt and Jordan in defense of the Arab nation and its rights. In his statements, which Egyptian papers will publish in their Saturday editions, King Husayn described Egyptian-Jordanian relations as excellent, exemplary, and based on absolute confidence and cooperation in the interests of both countries and the Arab nation. This is the kind of natural situation which should prevail among the Arab brothers, he added.

The Jordanian king expressed hope that unity would be restored to the Arab ranks in the very near future. He also hoped that the Arabs would be able to undertake efforts that would defend and serve their interests, and thereby make the world respect them. Jordan's King Husayn emphasized that peace for the Middle East lies in the holding of an international conference at the invitation of the UN secretary general in which the five permanent members of the UN Security Council and all the parties to the conflict, including the PLO's as the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people, would participate, as well as on the basis of UN resolutions 242 and 338 which call for land in return for peace. He added that the notion of such an international conference had become accepted by many of the parties which had previously rejected it, the Soviet Union and France being foremost among these. He noted: We have made great strides toward holding this international conference.

Concerning relations with the PLO, King Husayn said that the dispute arose as the result of the PLO's inability to adopt the necessary stand. This inability was exemplified by the PLO's declaration that it would not accept UN Security Council resolutions 242 and 338 and that it would not condemn terrorism during the negotiation stage. Coordination with the PLO leadership was therefore stopped.

The Jordanian king expressed hope that the Palestinian people would be able to convey their true feelings through the organization. He affirmed: We appeal to the PLO leadership to derive its strength from the Palestinian people, to reflect the ambitions of these people, to shoulder its responsibilities to serve them, and to look at the suffering being experienced in the occupied territories. He said: Stopping coordination with the PLO leadership will not affect our determination to continue serving the Palestinian Arab people and to support them in their territories. He added: The problem will not be solved without the participation of the Palestinian people. The PLO is recognized by us to be the legitimate representative of these people.

With regard to the Iraq-Iran war, King Husayn stated: This danger threatens the entire Arab nation. President Reagan's decision to supply Tehran with U.S. military equipment was a shock and a great disappointment for all of us. He noted that this U.S. stand involves a kind of indifference to the Arab nation and the Arab man. He added: It challenges the feelings of the entire Arab homeland. However, it is we ourselves who are ultimately responsible for this.

King Husayn expressed hope that President Mubarak's attendance at the Islamic summit in Kuwait and the meetings scheduled to be held during it and on the sidelines will lead to positive results at the Arab level, thereby ending the current stagnation.

King Husayn Leaves for Cairo

JN221024 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic
1006 GMT 22 Nov 86

[Text] King Husayn left Amman today for the Arab Republic of Egypt on a working visit during which he is scheduled to meet with President Muhammad Husni Mubarak. The visit is within the framework of coordination and consultations between the two fraternal countries. In their talks, King Husayn and President Mubarak will discuss bilateral relations and joint cooperation and the latest Arab and international developments. His majesty is accompanied by Prince 'Abdallah, Prime Minister Zayd al-Rifa'i, Court Minister 'Adnan Abu 'Awdah, and Chief Chamberlain Prince Ra'd ibn Zayd.

His majesty was seen off by Prince Muhammad, the personal representative of the king; the president of the Senate; the speaker of the House of Representatives; the chief of the Royal Hashemite Court; the commander in chief of the Jordanian Armed Forces; ministers; and senior civilian and military officials. Prince Muhammad, the personal representative of the king, took the constitutional oath in the presence of King Husayn and the Cabinet as regent during his majesty's absence. Ihab Wahbah, the Egyptian ambassador in Amman, left on the same plane.

AL-DUSTUR Analyzes Talks

JN230956 Amman AL-DUSTUR in Arabic
23 Nov 86 pp 1, 21

[Editorial: "The U.S. Position is an Insult to All Arabs"]

[Text] While heading for Cairo to meet his brother His Excellency President Muhammad Husni Mubarak, His Majesty King Husayn affirmed that the U.S. supply of arms to Iran is an insult to all Arabs, and that this recently revealed stand, whose aims cannot be understood, are a shock and a great disappointment.

King Husayn's assertion, which expresses a responsible pan-Arab position and a deep understanding of this development in the U.S. stand on the Iraq-Iran war, coincides with his majesty's arrival in Cairo yesterday on a visit whose agenda includes various Arab issues and concerns. The developments concerning the Iraq-Iran war tops the agenda and heads the issues which concern the two fraternal countries.

Undoubtedly, Jordan and Egypt, whose leaderships are used to holding consultations and coordination on urgent pan-Arab issues, will dwell upon these U.S. acts which offend every Arab and constitute a blatant bias toward the Iranian side which insists on escalating and expanding the war to include more neighboring Arab countries.

Instead of acting to expedite an end to this tragic war which entered its 7th year and in accordance with the commitments of a superpower, the United States is now involved in relations which are rejected even by the U.S. public opinion which is still under the shock of the duplicity of the White House's words and actions.

The two great Arab leaders, Husayn and Mubarak, add a new effort to the joint Arab action through their joint and coordinated stand toward all aspects of the current situation. Joint Arab action must be rebuilt on a basis of profound trust, rising above petty calculations, and putting pan-Arab issues over secondary and extraneous developments in relations among the brothers who are facing the same challenges and looking forward to achieving the joint objectives of our Arab nation.

King Husayn, Delegation Return

JN231308 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic
1200 GMT 23 Nov 86

[Text] His Majesty King Husayn returned home this afternoon following a 2-day visit to Egypt, during which he held intensive talks with His Excellency President Muhammad Husni Mubarak, president of the Arab Republic of Egypt, on bilateral relations between the two sisterly countries, the latest developments in the region, and the efforts being exerted to hold an international peace conference.

The Jordanian side led by Prime Minister Zayd al-Rifa'i and the Egyptian side led by Prime Minister 'Atif Sidqi also held meetings during which they discussed bilateral cooperation relations and the ways to enhance them adn achieve the Jordanian and Egyptian peoples' aspirations, in addition to issues of common interest.

His Majesty King Husayn was received by His Highness Prince Muhammad, his majesty's personal representative; the senate president; the House of Representatives speaker; the Royal Hashemite Court chief; the commander in chief of the Armed Forces; the Cabinet members; and senior civilian and military officials.

The delegation which accompanied His Majesty King Husayn comprised His Highness Prince 'Abdallah ibn al-Husayn, Prime Minister Zayd al-Rifa'i, Court Minister 'Adnan Abu 'Awdah, and Chief Chamberlain Prince Ra'd ibn Zayd.

His majesty the king and his delegation left Cairo at noon today. The official send-off ceremonies were held in the Al-Qubbah Palace, where the royal Jordanian and the Egyptian national anthems were played. His majesty then shook hands with the People's Assembly speaker, the Consultative Council president, the prime minister, the deputy prime minister and foreign minister, the deputy prime minister and minister of planning and international cooperation, the minister of transportation and communications, the minister of information, the Jordanian ambassador in Cairo, the Egyptian ambassador in Amman, and other senior civilian and military officials.

President Mubarak also shook hands with the Jordanian delegation accompanying His Majesty King Husayn. President Mubarak then accompanied his majesty the king to Cairo International Airport.

King Cables Mubarak

JN231455 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic
1200 GMT 23 Nov 86

["Text" of cable from King Husayn of Jordan to Egyptian President Muhammad Husni Mubarak after leaving Egyptian airspace]

[Text] Amman — Your Excellency Dear Brother President Muhammad Husni Mubarak, may God preserve you. We are leaving the dear Egyptian land with many feelings of appreciation and fraternity which are becoming deeper and more genuine in the course of time, especially since we always feel both of us have a genuine perception and common understanding of the seriousness of what our Arab nation is currently being subjected to in terms of attempts to undermine its existence and aspirations amid a situation of painful, regrettable Arab fragmentation.

The brother members of the Jordanian delegation join me in expressing the deepest appreciation for your honorable stands and sincere trends to tackle the fateful causes we are discussing and considering. I am certain the continuation of consultations and coordination between us will be fruitful, God willing, in the service of our nation and in support of its legitimate objectives. While expressing to you our thanks and appreciation for the hospitality and kind reception accorded us, we ask God to grant us success to achieve what we and our nation aspire to. God hears and responds to our prayers.

[Signed] Your brother Al-Husayn

House Denounces U.K. Decision Against Syria

JN231039 Amman JORDAN TIMES in English
23 Nov 86 p 1, 5

[by Rana Sabbagh]

[Excerpt] Amman — The Lower House of Parliament on Saturday unanimously approved a proposal condemning Britain for its Oct. 24 decision to break off diplomatic relations with Syria.

The proposal, although not included on the meeting's agenda, was made at the outset of the session by deputy Layth Shubaylat who argued that "Syria must not be left to stand alone."

"Although all of us are concerned about the British act against Syria," Mr. Shubaylat said, "We are dealing with the London-Damascus issue as if it were a problem of bilateral nature between the two countries."

"No matter what level our (Arab) disputes has reached ... it is irrational to let Syria stand alone," Mr, Shubaylat said. "Britain should not be left to act in this way without any Arab pressures and condemnations on our part."

Commenting on his statement, deputy Prime Minister and Minister of State for Prime ministry affairs 'Abd al-Wahhab al-Majali said that the government's stand on the Syrian-British affair was made clear by Prime Minister Zayd al-Rifa'i.

Mr al-Majali said the government was pursuing contacts with the Syrian and other Arab governments "on means of further exploring the situation and to take actions according to what results stem out from these efforts."

House Speaker 'Akif al-Fayiz put Mr. Shubaylat's proposal to vote and it was approved by a show of hands. [passage omitted]

Iran Arms Deal Reveals 'Alliance' Against Iraq

JN211118 Amman AL-DUSTUR in Arabic
21 Nov 86 pp 1, 19

[News Analysis: "The Israeli Role in the Suspect Deal"]

[Text] President Reagan's press conference has revealed that large, not small shipments of weapons were sent to Iran over the past 18 months comprising sophisticated weapons such as 1,000 anti-aircraft [as published] missiles and spare parts for the Hawk anti-aircraft missile system. If we take U.S. press reports into consideration, we can ascertain that there is an Iranian-Israeli-U.S. alliance whose primary objective is Iraq with the entire Arab nation as its second target.

It is well known that since its establishment Israel has been seeking to ally itself with Iran or with any major force in the region to entrench its presence at the expense of the Arab presence. This suspect deal has many aspects which can be summed up as follows:

1. *The Washington Post* affirmed yesterday that David Kimche, Israeli Foreign Ministry director general, was the one who communicated to the U.S. Administration Iran's desire to negotiate with the United States after Israel paved the way for this. McFarlane was one of the most enthusiastic supporters of the Israeli proposal and he discussed this matter with President Reagan while the latter was in the hospital. Reagan and McFarlane agreed that contacts with Iran were worth the effort. Following this, the contacts were restricted to Iran and Israel. There is no doubt that the Israelis, who have been backing Iran with weapons since the beginning of the war, were the ones who arranged this deal.

2. President Reagan asked McFarlane to visit Iran via Israel and the latter left aboard a plane carrying a shipment of Israeli weapons and spare parts for planes. In spite of the fact that McFarlane denied there was an agreement to provide Iran with weapons, the weapons shipments, which were directly sent from Israel or from several European ports, took place with the U.S. Administration's knowledge as mentioned by President Reagan himself at his press conference.

3. As part of the deal, Iran agreed to allow 8,000 Jews to emigrate to Israel as a pledge to allow a larger Jewish emigration to Israel, or to the United States or any other European capital from where they would later leave for Israel. There is no doubt that Israel is also eager to prolong the Iraqi-Iranian war because this war will preoccupy Iraq, the strategic depth on the eastern front.

4. At his press conferece and in his statements 1 week ago, President Reagan deliberately tried to conceal Israel's role in this deal. Israel threatened to disclose everything if it came under attack, and those who accompanied Peres on his visit to the United States which ended last Saturday said that Israel concluded this deal in the interest of U.S. policy. *The Christian Science Monitor* also said the following in this regard: During his week-long visit, which ended last Saturday, Peres repeatedly affirmed that any Israeli endeavors to have the United States hold contacts with Iran were solely motivated by a desire to help the United States secure the release of the U.S. hostages held captive in Lebanon.

The official Israeli stand seeks to affirm that Israel's role was to assist the United States and minimize the benefits Israel may have obtained from having the United States agree to dispatch weapons to Iran. Israeli officials admit that such gains may be important in terms of economy and strategy.

Israeli officials do not deny that the Reagan administration's change in stand in 1985 toward the question of supplying weapons to Iran allowed Israel to pursue a policy which it believed would serve its strategic interests. These same officials also say that the prevailing opinion continues to be that Israel should maintain relations with the Iranian military institution and with other forces in Iran to improve relations with Iran following Khomeyni's departure.

5. President Reagan is implementing Israel's policy in the Middle East. This has led him to even clas with his secretary of state and to ignore him as well as other organs, with the exception of the CIA. What is more important than all of this is that Reagan deceived Congress. It was no coincidence that all of the statements made by members of Congress were against this

suspect deal. More than one U.S. paper has emphasized that this U.S. stand and the conclusion of the deal is submission to Israel's will.

6. The vehement Soviet reaction, contained in the speech by the USSR deputy foreign minister at the United Nations and in the strongly-worded *Pravda* commentary stating that President Reagan's statement demonstrate how low, selfish, and contradictory are the motives behind the deal, confirm Moscow's accusations against the United States that it seeks to prolong the Iraqi-Iranian war through this deal. The important thing is that there is a feeling that President Reagan seeks to escalate the Gulf war in a serious manner that may lead to a world confrontation in light of the tense international state of affairs, and in view of the importance of this region, particularly since Iran which the United States covets as one of its bases is located on the borders of the USSR. It is no secret that the United States will not hesitate to penetrate the region and the world to serve Israel.

British Defense Secretary Arrives in Amman

JN222058 Amman Television Service in English
2000 GMT 22 Nov 86

[Text] British Defense Secretary George Younger arrived this evening in Amman at the start of an official visit to Jordan. During his stay, he will meet with senior officials and visit military posts and historical sites. The British guest was received upon arrival by the Armed Forces Commander in Chief General Zayd ibn Shakir, the chief of general staff, as well as a number of senior Army officers.

Army Chief Receives Younger

JN231939 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic
1600 GMT 23 Nov 86

[Excerpt] Amman — Staff General al-Sharif Zayd ibn Shakir, commander in chief of the Jordanian Forces, received British Defense Secretary George Younger at his office today. He met with him for some time in the presence of the chief of staff, a number of aides, and the British ambassador in Amman. [Passage omitted]

King Husayn Meets With Younger

JN231941 Amman Television Service in Arabic
1800 GMT 23 Nov 86

[Text] His Majesty King Husayn received British Defense Secretary George Younger this evening. Attending the meeting were Zayd al-Rifa'i, prime minister and defense minister; Marwan al-Qasim, Royal Hashemite Court Chief; Staff General al-Sharif Zayd ibn Shakir, commander in chief of the Armed Forces; and the British ambassador to Jordan.

Chief of Staff Sees Off Italian Counterpart

JN231140 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic
1100 GMT 23 Nov 86

[Text] The Italian chief of staff and the accompanying delegation left Amman this morning following an official visit to Jordan lasting several days during which he visited several military positions and historical sites in Jordan. He was seen off by Chief of Staff Fathi Abu Talib, the assistant chief of staff for operations and training, the general inspector of the Jordanian Armed Forces, the commander of the Royal Air Force, and the Italian ambassador and charge d'affaires in Amman.

Egyptian Assembly Speaker Leaves Amman

JN200828 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic
2100 GMT 20 Nov 86

[Excerpt] Egyptian People's Assembly Speaker Dr Rif'at al-Mahjub and his delegation left Amman this evening following a 5-day visit to Jordan during which he met with His Majesty King Husayn, Prime Minister Zayd al-Rifa'i, and a number of Jordanian officials. In a statement to a PETRA correspondent, Al-Mahjub said: We were honored to meet with His Majesty King Husayn and we listened to his valuable talk and wise political analysis. He added: We were pleased with the similarity of viewpoints between Jordan and Egypt and the agreement on views between His Majesty King Husayn and His Excellency President Muhammad Husni Mubarak, something which reflects on relations between officials of the two fraternal countries.

Al-Mahjub noted that relations between the Jordanian House of Representatives and Senate on the one hand and the Egyptian People's Assembly on the othr have transcended formalities to become brotherly and intimate. He said: The talks must have been very fruitful because we explained our views on various points. He added: We are eager to exchange further visits to strengthen the firm, fraternal ties between the two countries. He pointed out that he extended an invitation to the Jordanian senate president and speaker of the House of Representatives to visit Egypt with the aim of pursuing fruitful bilateral talks.

Dr Al-Mahjub referred to Jordan's progress in the field of construction, agriculture, and industry. He expressed hope that bilateral trade and economic cooperation would be promoted, pointing out that the first shipment of Jordanian cement was shipped to Egypt today. [passage omitted]

Turkish Industry Minister Arrives in Amman

JN211946 Amman Television Service in Arabic
1800 GMT 21 Nov 86

[Text] Turkish Industry and Commerce Minister Cahit Aral arrived in Amman this evening at the head of a delegation on a 4-day visit to Jordan during which he will meet with the minister of supply, trade, and industry and a number of Jordanian officials. During the delegation's visit, the Jordanian-Turkish joint committee will meet under the two countries' industry and commerce ministers to promote economic and trade relations between the two countries, especially since Turkey is one of the countries importing Jordanian phosphates and potash.

The Turkish minister was received by Dr Raja'i al-Mu'ashshir, minister of supply, trade, and industry; Muhammad al-Saqqaf, under secretary of the Ministry of Trade and Industry; several ministry officials; and the Turkish ambassador in Amman.

Talks Held With Turks

JN222019 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic
1600 GMT 22 Nov 86

[Text] Amman — Trade and economic talks began today at the Trade and Industry Ministry between the Jordanian side led by Industry, Trade and Supply Minister Dr Raja'i al-Mu'ashshir and the Turkish side led by Inudstry and Commerce Minister Cahit Aral.

At the outset of the talks, Al-Mu'ashshir welcomed the Turkish minister and delegation and referred to the firm relations between the two countries whose bases were set by His Majesty King Husayn and his excellency the Turkish president. Al-Mu'ashshir discussed the trade relations between the two countries in light of the trade agreements that were signed earlier between them and referred to Turkey's huge trade surplus as shown by the variety of its exports while Jordanian exports to Turkey are limited to rock phosphate. Dr Al-Mu'ashshir pointed out that Jordan's good relations with the Arab and EEC countries and the investment laws make Jordan an attractive place in which to invest.

In reply, the Turkish minister stressed that the meetings will discuss the means to increase and diversify Turkish imports from Jordan. He indicated the Turkish side's readiness to study the issue of establishing joint agricultural and industrial companies to cover the needs of the two countries and the neighboring markets.

Al-Majali Meets Aral

JN231721 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic
1200 GMT 23 Nov 86

[Text] Amman — Deputy Prime Minister 'Abd al-Wahhab al-Majali has received Turkish Industry and Commerce Minister Cahit Aral in his office. During the meeting, which was attended by Industry and Trade Minister Dr Raja'i al-Mu'ashshir, they reviewed bilateral relations and ways to bolster and enhance them in a way to achieve the two countries' interests and contribute toward increasing bilateral cooperation. The meeting was attended by the Turkish ambassador in Amman and the delegation accompanying the Turkish minister.

Al-Jumayyil Gives Independence Day Speech

NC212040 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1833 GMT 21 Nov 86

[Speech by President Amin al-Jumayyil on 21 November, the eve of the anniversary of Lebanon's independence; place not given — live or recorded]

[Text] O Lebanese people, on this anniversary of our country's independence, everyone throughout the nation and in every house, and I with them, are living through a crisis, the tragedies and dimensions of which I am well aware. My speech to you tonight will be a frank one in view of the fact that all of us, rulers and citizens alike, are facing a severe test. We are celebrating the anniversary of independence despite the fact that not all of the homeland is liberated. We are celebrating independence day despite the fact that the state has not succeeded in restoring full sovereignty over all its territories. We are celebrating independence day despite the fact that our state institutions, which have been rendered inactive by successive wars on our land, remain unable to meet your needs or to guarantee you full and secure freedom and rights.

Will we remain independent, and if so, how? My answer to you is yes, Lebanon and independence will continue to exist and they will be strengthened. Lebanon was the first Arab country of our age to become independent, to free itself from the shackles of colonialism, and to wrest for itself full and total independence. As president of the Republic and the official entrusted with the Constitution, I want to remind you of the history behind this independence day anniversary. I want us to remember together how independence was achieved and what lessons there are for us in these events.

The day, 22 November, was not a beginning or an end in itself. It came as a climax to an official and popular movement for independence. It was achieved in a unique democratic and national way. Following Shaykh Bisharah al-Khuri's election as president of the Republic, the movement began with the formation of a government under Riyad al-Sulh. It won the confidence of the Chamber of Deputies on the basis of a government policy statement, which included the foundations for independence and the essence of the national charter. On 11 November, the Chamber of Deputies approved a law amending the Constitution in a way that consolidated Lebanon's independence and canceled tHe mandate. The mandate authorities retaliated by arresting the president of the Republic, the prime minister, certain ministers, and some other leaders. On that day, the Lebanese people rose up and rebelled as one. There was no distinction made between Muslim and Christian. Fraternity existed among the various blocs and parties in a way that made the world respect our rights. The struggle continued until 22 November. Lebanon was able to win a victory through a unified Lebanese will. The leaders were released from detention, legitimacy was restored, and independence was achieved.

Those are the simple facts. However, they have lessons for us in what we are facing today:

1. Lebanon would not have become independent or liberated if the Lebanese people had not stood as one, united through and with the constitutional legitimacy.

2. The amendment to the Constitution was made to ensure its perpetuation and not to repeal it. Therein lies the assertion that the state's continuity is tied to the continuity of the social contract that binds everything together.

3. The people's aspirations, their ideals, and their natural inclination for liberation were all achieved through the constitutional amendment, undertaken legitimately.

O Lebanese people, I began my presidency on the basis of these tenets and I still believe in them. Inspired by these facts and by the constitutional oath, I called for renewing the deal with you, a deal for the future. My goal was to ensure that the Constitution would remain a living spirit for the nation, that it would respond to the people's needs, and that it would embody what the Lebanese people agree on. Reforms would therefore come from within existing institutions, the legitimacy of which would not be reduced by the desired change.

I adopted this view when I assumed office. In light of the events assaulting Lebanon, I take the opportunity of this particular day to repeat my faith in and my call for the resumption of the constitutional dialogue in accordance with the principles which I announced in my speech on Army Day. My choice of Army Day to state these principles was not accidental. It was meant to emphasize the the national mission which the military establishment must assume to preserve independence and to defend the homeland.

These principles have not changed. I still adhere to them. In essence, these principles say that Lebanon is a final homeland with an indisputable affiliation to its Arab sphere. Lebanon will always have a republican, democratic, and parliamentary system in which all its spiritual families participate. It will guarantee justice, equality, and equal opportunity and enjoy a free economic system.

On the basis of my faith in the continuity of the Republic and the strength of our constitutional heritage, I want to remind you of the fundamentals in order to strengthen the historic connection between our past and the future to which we aspire. I want us to safeguard the trust of independence which has passed from president to president and from era to era. Eras come and go but Lebanon remains.

One after the other, the presidents of our Republic have suffered from the inadequacy of the Constitution. They have overcome this agony by creating constitutional safeguards for partnership which far outweigh the written texts.

O Lebanese people, from my position of constitutional responsibility, I tell you that independence has never been so threatened as it is today. At the same time, it has never been so assured either. Perhaps this is due to the fact that like immortal knowledge, it has been baptized with pain; like noble ideals, it has been accompanied by suffering; and like virtues, it has been born out of sacrifice.

The guarantees of independence, however, lie first and foremost in the steadfastness of the Lebanese people, in their adherence to unity, and in their determination to liberate their land from the Israeli occupation, regardless of the sacrifices. These guarantees also lie in the Lebanese people's mutual desire to build a better future in which they will be able to live in peace, and to reconstruct the homeland which the plot is daily trying to destroy.

O Lebanese people, I say this to you while I know very well the concerns and fears which have accumulated over the years of conflict. These concerns and fears weigh heavily on your hearts and minds. You are now prey to fear about your fate and future. The economic crisis has added to your suffering.

I know the magnitude of the suffering you all have experienced in confronting these crises. The bills of the war have become stockpiled over the years, creating a storm of consternation in your homes and hearts. Although I am in no position to offer solutions or a remedy for the crisis, especially on this occasion, it is nevertheless my constitutional right to declare my intention to seek speedy economic solutions within the framework of the forthcoming dialogue. This issue will be given the appropriate priority.

However, I will not wait. With its powers and resources, the state will do its utmost to overcome the crisis before it becomes further exacerbated by the lack of peace. Peace will not be long. The homeland will not be preserved at the expense of its citizens. Independence can only be ensured through the protection of rights and freedoms, the foremost of these being the right to decent life and work. The construction of a constitutional future cannot be accomplished by starving, depriving, or making the people poor. If this is done, the people would live in fear, and all rights and freedoms would thereby be eliminated.

O Lebanese people, you and I both know that we have paid and are continuing to pay not only a price for war but also a price for our steadfastness. The war from which we are now suffering will inevitably end with real peace. If the people are determined to achieve peace, then dialogue becomes our inescapable duty. We will also then be able to achieve real solutions not only to our political and security problems, but to our economic situation as well. We cannot arrive at these solutions without this peace.

O Lebanese people, on the anniversary of independence, I pledge to you that I will sacrifice everything to reach peace. I will sacrifice everything except Lebanon's independence, Constitution, and its democratic, republican, and national system.

You and I have already suffered a great deal. Not much else remains. Be assured that Lebanon will survive, because you were given the choice and you chose. The experience of this choice today is the same as it was 50 years ago. This independence was worth deprivation and torture. The road of strong independence is drenched with blood. We are proud to make the most precious sacrifice for the sake of independence in order to ensure its victory and survival. Long live Lebanon.

Karami Not 'Deceived' by Al-Jumayyil Speech

NC221153 Ihdin Radio of Free and Unified Lebanon in Arabic 1100 GMT 22 Nov 86

[Excerpt] In his first reaction to President Al-Jumayyil's speech marking Independence Day, Prime Minister Rashid Karami said in Tripoli today: The crisis cannot be solved by statements and speeches, but by serious commitments and actions. We are used to such flowery speeches, which mean nothing to the listeners, readers, or people who are enduring various crises, including the high cost of living and the soaring price of the dollar.

Therefore, after several opportunities have been lost, we can no longer be deceived by these sweet words. [passage omitted]

Syria's President Sends Cable to Al-Jumayyil

NC211605 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1500 GMT 21 Nov 86

[Congratulatory cable from Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad to Lebanese President Amin al-Jumayyil to mark the occasion of Lebanon's independence day]

[Text] His Excellency Amin al-Jumayyil, president of the Lebanese Republic, Beirut:

On the occasion of Lebanon's independence day, it gives me pleasure to extend my most sincere congratulations and best wishes to you and to the fraternal Lebanese people on behalf of myself and the Syrian Arab people.

Syria is pained by the fact that this occasion comes at a time when Lebanon is suffering. Yet we are confident that the Lebanese people are capable of extricating themselves from their predicament. We support all sincere efforts and serious action which are in the real interests of Lebanon and which will lead to the removal of the causes behind the current tragic situation there.

We are also confident that Lebanon will liberate its territory from Israeli occupation and be able to safeguard the unity of its land and people.

I wish you good health and happiness, and the restoration of normal life, security, and stability for the fraternal Lebanese people.

[Signed] President Hafiz al-Asad

Sources Criticize Message

NC220813 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 0545 GMT 22 Nov 86

[Text] Political sources have insisted that the contents of the congratulatory cable sent by Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad to President al-Jumayyil on Independence Day contradict Syria's covetous designs on Lebanon. The sources ask: How could he who expressed heartfelt congratulations and sincerest wishes to a people and their president at the same time be bombarding this people's quarters and homes and persisting in killing this people, intensifying their tragedies through an economic war aimed at starving and subjugating them? The same sources ask how a person could believe Al-Asad's words to the Lebanese president at a time when his regime continues to instruct its tools in Lebanon, headed by Rashid Karami, to boycott the regime and to repeatedly call for the president's resignation and downfall.

The political sources affirmed that the genuine Lebanese interests, to which Hafiz al-Asad alluded in his cable, dictate, according to the Lebanese concept, that Syria cease its interference in the domestic affairs of independent Lebanon, stop using local agents to foster its plans, and, consequently, end its occupation of Lebanese territory.

The same sources added that condemning the causes of the current tragedy in Lebanon should implicitly mean condemning all Syrian acts committed in Lebanon since 1976. These acts, the sources noted, constitute the source of the misery and crisis situation of the Lebanese.

The political sources reiterated that Lebanon's return to normalcy will not be realized through the termination of only the Israeli occupation of Lebanon, but also through the termination of the Syrian occupation and the withdrawal of the Syrian Army and and every alien armed group from every inch of Lebanon.

Concluding, the political sources said that sweet words can no longer deceive the Lebanese or world public. The sources called on Syria and its regime to demonstrate good intentions and begin taking practical steps based on noninterference in Lebanese affairs and withdraw from Lebanon, as this would lead to Lebanon's real independence.

Iranian Delegation Visits Jibshit, Sidon

LD221027 Tehran IRNA in English 0700 GMT 22 Nov 86

[Text] Beirut, Nov. 22, IRNA — Head of the Islamic Propagation Organisation Ayatollah Jannati, who is currently leading a delegation to Lebanon, arrived in the liberated township of Jibshit in Al-Nabatiyah region, hometown of the founder of the Islamic resistance movement against Zionists, Shaykh Raghib Harb, Friday morning.

The delegation visited the tomb of Martyr Raghib Harb and prayed for his soul. The delegation later left Jibshit for Sidon, where they participated in Friday prayers. The Friday prayers leader of the city Shaykh Ahmad Al-Zayn stressing the Islamic unity, called on the Iranian delegation to interfere to stop camp war.

Ayatollah Jannati addressing the worshippers said that the prophet (saw) and the holy Koran are God's blessings for Islam to lay the foundation for unity among Muslims and for an Islamic system.

He further added that the fruits of Islamic unity can be seen once again by the rise of the Islamic revolution under the leadership of Imam Khomeyni after an era of discord.

Jannati Meets Mufti Khalid

LD230007 Tehran IRNA in English 1714 GMT 22 Nov 86

[Text] Beirut, Nov. 22, IRNA — Head of the visiting Iranian delegation Ayatollah Ahmad Jannati met here Friday with Lebanese Sunni Mufti, Shaykh Hasan Khalid. At the meeting the two sides emphasised on the need for unity among Lebanese Muslims and their continued resistance [words indistinct] Zionist enemy till the liberation of all the Islamic lands.

The Iranian delegation is here to participate in the 'Unity Week' ceremonies, marking the birthday of Prophet Mohammad (Saw). Ayatollah Jannati is head of Iran's Islamic Propagation Organization (IPO).

'At Least' 10 Killed as Israelis, Amal Clash

NC220558 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0400 GMT 22 Nov 86

[Text] The Zionist enemy and its agents yesterday advanced toward 'Ayn Buswar and the Jabal Safi. Members of the Amal Movement, the Islamic Resistance, and residents confronted them. Violent clashes involving the use of various types of weapons ensued. Helicopters, tank guns, and 120mm, 155mm, and 175mm artillery were used. The fierce clashes continued until 1800 yesterday, with the enemy suffering at least 10 dead and many wounded. Blood and remains of bodies were seen on the battlefield. The enemy also left behind many weapons, bandages, medicine and blood containers, and ammunition magazines following its withdrawal. To hide its defeat, the enemy violently shelled the villages of Jba', 'Ayn Buswar, Jarju', 'Arab Salim, and the surrounding areas.

The Amal Movement suffered three martyrs.

Palestinian Forces Reportedly Capture Maghdushah

NC240709 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 0615 GMT 24 Nov 86

[Text] According to sources in the Internal Security Forces, the town of Maghdushah fell to the Palestinians at 0630 today. The Palestinians cordoned off the police post and captured weapons. A large number of people have been killed or wounded in this area.

Reports 'Affirm' PLO Takeover

NC241030 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 0945 GMT 24 Nov 8

[Text] Security reports affirm that Amal Movement positions in Maghdushah have fallen to the Palestinians, who have tightened their control over most of the roads leading to this area. The Amal Movement has stated that clashes are continuing around two of its positions which the Palestinians have failed to control. The Amal Movement added that five of its personnel were killed in today's fighting.

Amal Denies Fall of Maghdushah

NC241230 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 24 Nov 86

[Statement issued by the Fifth Branch of the Amal Movement Central Military Bureau on 24 November]

[Text] Amal Movement personnel are vigorously returning Palestinian fire. The Palestinian organizations are using rocket launchers, mortars, and heavy-caliber machienguns in their attack on Lebanese areas. It has been learned that these organizations, which include the PNSF, Fatah, the DFLP, and the PFLP, have established an operations room under the command of a Fatah officer to organize an attack on Amal positions. Intensive Palestinian movements were observed in Sidon and the areas around it today. A large number of citizens have been wounded by the bombardment of Lebanese villages east of Sidon from positions held by 'Arafat supporters. Amal personnel manning positions in Maghdushah are exchanging shellfire with Palestinian positions in 'Ayn al-Hulwah and Al-Miyah Wa Miyah. Ferocious fighting continues to rage in these areas.

Reports braodcast over private radios to the effect that Maghdushah has fallen are baseless.

Israelis Fire at Combatants

NC241339 (Clandestine) Voice of the Mountain in Arabic to Lebanon 1230 GMT 24 Nov 86

[Text] According to reports which we received immediately prior to this newscast, the military situation is as follows: Fighting was continuing between Palestinians and Amal Movement personnel in the areas around Maghdushah. Clashes were also taking place in the Al-Rashidiyah camp. Several heavy-caliber artillery shells fell on Sidon shortly after 1330 today. The source of this shelling could not be ascertained. An Israeli gunboat appeared off the Sidon coast shortly before 1400 and fired several shells in the direction of the fighting.

Burj al-Barajinah camp continues to be very tense. The combatants are exchanging machinegun and rocket fire.

Amal Says DFLP, PFLP Coordinating with Fatah

NC221528 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1400 GMT 22 Nov 86

[Text] The Amal Movement's Fifth Section has issued a statement in response to the DFLP Political Bureau's demand that the Amal Movement be compelled to implement agreements to which it is a party. A responsible political source in the Amal Movement has expressed the hope that the DFLP will work with anti-'Arafat organizations to make 'Arafat's armed groups implement the agreements that were concluded in Damascus, Beirut, and Sidon, and hand over those who committed treacherous acts against the southerners and the people of Beirut's southern suburb.

The source said: The DFLP, and those backing it, should know that nobody can compel the Amal Movement to adopt stands that are contrary to its principles, especially when these are tantamount to plotting against Lebanon, its integrity, and its national resistance.

A responsible security source in the Amal Movement has revealed the existence of military coordination between the DFLP, PFLP, and the Fatah movement, whereby the DFLP and PFLP would bombard Beirut's southern suburb from the mountain in order to cause strife between the Amal Movement and the Progressive Socialist Party [PSP].

The source affirmed that the shelling of the suburb from the mountain was discussed during a recent meeting between George Habash [secretary general of the PFLP] and Abu Jihad [Khalil al-Wazir], Fatah's number two. The source added that the brothers in the PSP are keeping a close eye on the Palestinians who might shell the suburb from the mountain.

Camp Residents Ask Al-Asad to Help End 'Massacre'

NC231905 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1715 GMT 23 Nov 86

[Excerpts] According to earlier reports from the South, unusual concentrations of Amal gunmen were observed around Al-Rashidiyah camp.

Palestinian National Salvation Front [PNSF] sources expect Amal to launch a storming operation on the camp. They warned of serious repercussions in Sidon and Beirut if this assault is carried out.

The inhabitants of Al-Rashidiyah camp addressed an appeal to Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad and other Arab leaders. They called on them to intervene quickly in order to stop what they describe as the massacre.

According to PNSF sources, the situation in Al-Rashidiyah camp has gravely deteriorated. They said that infectious diseases have begun to spread, and that at least 6 persons were killed and 10 others wounded during the fighting in the camp. The victims included children.

In another development, the Amal Movement has asserted that it has regained some of its positions during the attacks launched in 'Ayn al-Hulwah camp during the night. Amjad Ghaddar, Amal's military commander in Al-Ghaziyah, was killed in this operation.

The PNSF, in turn, has confirmed the Amal attack. However, it denied that it succeeded. A PNSF military official has stated that the Palestinians inflicted heavy losses on the Amal militiamen and said that a Palestinian fighter had been killed.

Birri, Iranian Envoy to Syria Discuss Camps War

LD211803 Tehran IRNA in English 1646 GMT 21 Nov 86

[Text] Beirut, Nov. 21, IRNA — Head of the Lebanese Amal Movement Nabih Birri met Iranian ambassador to Syria Hojjat ol-Eslam Mohammad Hasan Akhtari in Damascus Wednesday where the two discussed Lebanese issues.

In the meeting the Iranian ambassador reiterated the importance of the struggle of all Islamic movements against the Zionist regime and said that clashes such as those at Palestinian camps are against Islamic causes and only serve enemies of Islam.

Hoj. Akhtari stressed that preparations should be made to expel the Zionist occupiers from Lebanon. He also expressed hope that Amal Movement would live up to its responsibilities in dealing with the issue.

USSR Envoy Reaffirms Support for UN Resolutions

NC221041 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1015 GMT 22 Nov 86

[Text] Husayn al-Husayni, speaker of the Chamber of Deputies, has discussed political, security, and economic conditions with Joseph Skaf, information minister and acting interior minister. Al-Husayni later met with Vasiliy Kolotusha, Soviet ambassador to Lebanon. The two discussed the latest developments in Lebanon, particularly the situation in the south. The Soviet ambassador reaffirmed his country's continued support for the implementation of the UN resolutions regarding the south.

Soviet Charge d'Affaires Meets With Al-Turk

NC211136 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1015 GMT 21 Nov 86

[Text] Yuriy Suslikov, the Soviet charge d'affaires, has stated that he has discussed with Foreign Ministry's secretary general Ambassador Fu'ad al-Turk a number of issues, including Lebanese National Day, which is celebrated 22 November, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium's appeal to the world parliaments, and bilateral problems. He declined to answer when asked if the Soviet Union is making any efforts regarding the camps war.

Phalangist Party Concludes 18th Congress

NC221223 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1115 GMT 22 Nov 86

[Text] The 18th Congress of the Phalangist Party ended a short while ago. The participants unanimously approved draft resolutions passed by the specialized committees on political, economic, social, financial, and administrative organizational affairs. Immediately after the congress was officially closed, Dr George Sa'adah commended the participants and the discussions held, praising the ideological, intellectual, and political levels which marked the sessions.

The Phalangist Party leader said: The success of this conference stems from the Phalangist spirit which Shaykh Pierre al-Jumayyil sowed. Some have thought that Pierre al-Jumayyil founded a party at a personal level and that it would disintegrate after his death. However, the success of this congress and the survival of this party have proven otherwise. Pierre al-Jumayyil's party will be long-lasting if his initiative iscarried on. The Phalangist leadership and I will work for this continuity.

The congress ended with the Phalangist anthem. A joint meeting of the members of the Political Bureau and Consultative Committee is now taking place to endorse the final resolutions.

Party Issues Recommendations

NC231642 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 1145 GMT 23 Nov 8

[Excerpts] On the eve of Independence Day, the Phalangist Party has celebrated the golden anniversary of its founding at a ceremony in the Casino du Liban. [passage omitted]

The party leader, Dr George Sa'adah, made a statement reviewing the history of the party's struggle, the current situation, the state of the economy, and its connection with political conditions. He stressed that the political situation can be dealt with quickly by ending the boycott [of the president] and avoiding slogans and mutual recrimination. He rejected the attempts of those who harp on the question of reforms, and dismissed any linkage between this issue and the treatment of serious matters affecting our way of life.

During his speech, Dr Sa'adah announced the following recommendations adopted by the Phalangist Party's 18th congress, which concluded yesterday:

1. Lebanon's identity: The Lebanese character of Lebanon is both the pillar and the expression of its existence. It takes account of the country's social and cultural links with the Arab world. However, Lebanon has roots in various civilizations, and has been exposed to a number of international influences. This is what we mean by a Lebanese Lebanon. What we are eager to emphasize is our substance and true selves, for we are not concerned with labels. If we resist certain descriptions or seem wary about them, it is because they may lead to ambiguity or conceal background information.

2. The formula of coexistence: Lebanon is the land of freedom, and its system must be democratic. A democratic system is established in accordance with its communal and sociological nature. A pluralistic democracy in a multinational society would produce factional tyranny and favoritism, thus eliminating the liberties of both individuals and communities. Therefore, we consider the demand for the abolition of political sectarianism, linked with an insistence that the sectarian state of affairs not be bypassed, as sectarian and undemocratic itself.

3. The foreign military presence in Lebanon: National sovereignty and establishment of the rule of law throughout the country are preconditions for freedom. From this premise, we will continue to fight and resist. We call on all Lebanese to participate in the struggle to get all foreign forces out of our homeland. Our determination is strengthened by our feeling that these forces are not only violating our sovereignty, but are blocking a national understanding, and are responsible for the continuation of war, including the domestic one.

4. Relations with Syria: When the question of special ties is raised, we must differentiate between excellent relations linking two countries, and concessions, along with permission to interfere in matters affecting national sovereignty in the interest of another state, when motivated by fear or a desire to appease. The maintenance of special and outstanding relations with Syria in the service of common interests is an urgent duty. However, such links cannot be formulated in documents, agreements, or treaties. They can be preserved only through mutual confidence and respect, and by an unbroken process of careful consultation.

5. Lebanon's links with the Arabs: Lebanon's role in drafting the Arab League Charter and its membership in this organization were designed to highlight three points:

A. Lebanon's complete independence and refusal to enter into any unitary plan or federation, as they might infringe upon its freedom.

B. Lebanon's determination to cooperate as much as possible with the Arab states within a specific legal framework.

C. Lebanon's neutrality in inter-Arab disputes and desire to avoid a policy of blocs or axes.

6. Lebanon's relations with the world: Lebanon's belief in good relations with the world, particularly with the free world, is dictated by various considerations and governed by several constants.

A. Lebanon is an Arab state, but its openness to the world reflects its other side, and constitutes its self-expression as a homeland of freedom with a universal outlook.

B. The Lebanese within the country represent less than a third of those living throughout the world. It would be unreasonable to break all bonds with them.

C. Openness in and of itself is the fate of great peoples with small homelands. This consolidates our life, and our very makeup.

D. Lebanon was involved in drawing up the United Nations Charter and the Declaration of Human Rights. It has been an original partner in contributions to the world's intellectual activity. The idea of Lebanon giving up this noble mission is inadmissible.

Therefore, the congress:

1. Greets those countries that have helped Lebanon in its ordeal, primarily the Vatican in the person of His Holiness Pope John Paul, and urges them all to continue their aid, and save this injured treasure of mankind.

2. Condemns all forms of terrorism, particularly those acts of violence exported to Lebanon by conspirators.

Dr Sa'adah closed his address by appealing for the resumption of dialogue under a number of headings. [passage omitted]

Al-Asad Sends Congratulations to Al-Jumayyil

JN220802 Damascus SANA in Arabic
0735 GMT 22 Nov 86

[Text] Damascus, 22 Nov (SANA) — President Hafiz al-Asad has reiterated Syria's support for every sincere and serious effort by Lebanon to realize the country's true interests, to remove the causes which brought about the tragic situation there, to liberate Israeli-occupied Lebanese territory, and to restore normality to Lebanon.

This came in a letter President al-Asad sent to President Amin al-Jumayyil on the occasion of Lebanon's independence day in which he expressed his heartfelt congratualtions and best wishes for the Lebanese president and the fraternal Lebanese people.

PDRY's Al-'Attas Arrives, Makes Statement

JN221810 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic
1615 GMT 22 Nov 86

[Text] Damascus — Haydar Abu Bakr al-'Attas, chairman of the presidium of the PDRY Supreme People's Council, arrived in Damascus at 1630 today. Heading those who received him at Damascus International Airport was Vice President 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam. He was also received by a number of ministers, the Damascus governor, the PDRY ambassador in Damascus, and PDRY Embassy staff.

Chairman al-'Attas and Mr Khaddam's official motorcade left the airport for the guest palace, where the two met. The meeting was attended by members of the official Yemeni delegation accompanying Chairman al-'Attas, who made a statement to reporters. He said: In paying a visit to fraternal Syria, we are delighted to express our appreciation for the relations of struggle that link us with fraternal Syria and to convey our readiness to develop them on all levels. We also stress our support, with all our resources, for Syria's heroic steadfastness against the imperialist and Zionist plots and machinations, including the most recent British position, pressures by the U.S. Government, and the imperialist media campaign to harm it. This campaign genuinely threatens regional security and stability and is directly against the struggle of the Arab nation to regain the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people and attain national freedom, unity, and social progress. While we greet the steadfastness of Syria under the command of its struggler leader Hafiz al-Asad, we are confident of its ability to confront all the Zionist and imperialist challenges backed by all our Arab peoples together with the peoples, and the peace-and freedom-loving forces in the world. We are also confident that these challenges will only make us more determined and resolute to continue the struggle to foil the imperialist and Zionist plots and unify all the Arab nation's good efforts to back the steadfastness of heroic Syria, the Lebanese people and their national democratic forces, as well as support the struggle of the Palestinian people. We are confident that this visit will help bolster relations between our fraternal countries in the interests of our two peoples and the fateful issues of our Arab peoples.

Chairman al-'Attas is accompanied by an official delegation consisting of Fadl Muhsin 'Abdallah, member of the political bureau and secretary of the YSP Central Committee; Dr 'Abd al-'Aziz al-Dali, member of the political bureau and foreign minister; Muhammad Ahmad Salman, member of the YSP Central Committee and minister of installations and housing; Dr Muhammad Ahmad Jirghum, minister of culture and information; 'Uthman 'Abd al-Jabbar, minister of labor and civil service; Colonel Muhammad Haytham Qasim, member of the YSP Central Committee and deputy chief of staff; Yasin Ahmad Salih, director of the Arab Homeland Department at the Foreign Ministry; and Qasim 'Askar, an ambassador at the Foreign Ministry.

Al-Asad Receives Al-'Attas

JN221921 Damascus Television Service in Arabic
1830 GMT 22 Nov 86

[Excerpt] President Hafiz al-Asad today at 1900 received Chairman Haydar Abu Bakr al-'Attas, chairman of the presidium of the PDRY Supreme People's Council. The talks focused on the situation and developments in the region in addition to bilateral issues. [passage omitted]

Al-'Attas Makes Statement

JN231417 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic
1215 GMT 23 Nov 86

[Text] Damascus — Haydar Abu Bakr al-'Attas, chairman of the PDRY Supreme People's Council Presidium, and the official delegation accompanying him, left Damascus today. He was seen off at Damascus International Airport by Vice President 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, ministers, and staff of the PDRY Embassy in Damascus. President Hafiz al-Asad received Chairman al-'Attas yesterday. They discussed developments in the region and bilateral issues.

In a predeparture statement in Damascus, Chairman al-'Attas said: Our meeting with Brother President Hafiz al-Asad was positive and fruitful. We reviewed bilateral relations in various fields, conditions and developments in the Arab world, the intensification of imperialist and Zionist plots against our Arab people and their causes, and particularly the onslaught against fraternal Syria — an onslaught which has taken various forms expressing the rancor harbored by these forces against Syria's steadfastness and stands on the national struggle of our Arab peoples for liberation, especially its stand on the cause of the Palestinian Arab people and their legitimate rights.

We have reaffirmed our support for the steadfastness of fraternal Syria and emphasize that any threat to Syria is a threat to the PDRY and to all Arab national liberation forces and their progressive regimes and to the causes of our Arab people. We are satisfied with the fraternal sentiments of struggle which Brother Hafiz al-Asad harbors toward our Yemeni people, their progress, and unity. We are proud of the level of relations binding our two countries within the framework of their joint struggle. We are confident there will be further consultations and coordination between our two countries to serve national and pan-Arab interests.

Former PDRY Leader on Trials

JN231313 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic
1200 GMT 23 Nov 86

[Text] PDRY Chairman Haydar Abu Bakr al-'Attas left Damascus for Algiers this morning after meeting with Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad yesterday evening. His visit coincided with the presence of former PDRY Chairman 'Ali Nasir Muhammad in Damascus. Our correspondent Louis Faris met with 'Ali Nasir Muhammad yesterday evening and asked him a number of questions.

[Begin Fairs recording] PDRY Chairman Haydar Abu Bakr Al-'Attas, who arrived in Damascus yesterday evening at the head of an important delegation and held talks with President Hafiz al-Asad on developments in the region and bilateral issues, left Damascus for Algiers today. His tour coincides with the start of the trials in Aden against former Chairman 'Ali Nasir Muhammad and his supporters who number 150 persons, two-thirds of whom are being tried in absentia.

On this occasion, we had a meeting with Chairman 'Ali Nasir Muhammad who is currently in Damascus and we asked him about the Trials. He said: By announcing the start of the trials, the Aden rulers are blocking the road in the face of efforts by brothers and friends and in the path of a political solution which was proposed nearly 2 months ago. Chairman 'Ali Nasir Muhammad said: We believe that the only way to resolve the problem in the PDRY is through dialogue and not by killings, liquidation, pursuits, and the flight of more than 50,000 people to the northern part of the country [YAR] as well as a number of other Arabcountries. He accused the Aden rulers of intransigence in the face of efforts by brothers and friends. He said that by starting the trial, they are blocking the path toward a political solution and national accord. Thus, they alone will be responsible for the consequences of this serious decision — starting the trial. He said that he sent messages to the leaders of all the fraternal and friendly countries urging them to intervene to halt and cancel these trials. He said that if the leadership in Aden does not respond, it will be completely responsible for taking such a serious decision which will harm national unity in the PDRY.

In response to a question about Syria's efforts in particular, 'Ali Nasir Muhammad said: Syria has actually exerted great efforts since the beginning of the events and until now. He revealed that Syria submitted proposals to find a political solution to the problem which would guarantee the unity of the party, people, and homeland in the PDRY. He said he hoped the Syrian leadership's efforts to find a solution to the crisis would continue.

In reply to another question, he said: The door for the political solution has not been shut. He said he is continuing to seek a dialogue to achieve a political solution. However, if sentences are passed — at this point 'Ali Nasir Muhammad believes that the sentences have already been passed and that the trials are a mere formality — national unity in the PDRY will be greatly harmed. [end recording]

SFRY's Vakic Makes Statement on Arrival 21 Nov

JN212034 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic
1615 GMT 21 Nov 86

[Text] Damascus — Ilija Vakic, member of the SFRY Federal Executive Council, has asserted his country's constant support for Syria's struggle to enhance its independence, freedom, and national sovereignty.

In a statement upon his arrival in Damascus earlier today, Vakic said: Syria has always been a friendly, nonaligned country. We have struggled with this country in the past and will continue our joint struggle with it against all forms of plotting and imperialist pressures, particularly against those who do not correctly understand the meaning of the nonaligned policy for which Syria and Yugoslavia are struggling.

He said that his visit to the country comes within the framework of bilateral friendship and cooperation for the sake of developing this cooperation in all areas. He conveyed the greetings of the Yugoslav president and leadership to the Syrian president, government, and people.

Vakic, who heads the SFRY side to the Syrian-SFRY Committee for Economic, Scientific, and Technical Cooperation, added that he is carrying a written message from the SFRY Federal Executive Council Chairman to Prime Minister Dr 'Abd al-Ra'uf al-Kasm.

Al-Kasm Receives Vakic

JN221542 Damascus SANA in Arabic
1350 GMT 22 Nov 86

[Text] Damascus, 22 Nov (SANA) — Prime Minister Dr 'Abd al-Ra'uf al-Kasm today received Ilija Vakic, member of the SFRY Federal Executive Council and head of the SFRY side to the Syrian-SFRY Committee for Economic, Scientific and Technical Cooperation. The meeting was attended by Deputy Prime Minister for Economic Affairs Salim Yasin, and Minister of State for Planning Affairs Dr Sabah Baqjaji.

During the meeting the two sides asserted that the views of Syria and the SFRY were identical on all issues of common interest. Dr al-Kasm also acquainted himself with all the activities of the joint Syrian-SFRY Committee. He also received a message from Branko Mikulic, president of the Federal Executive Council.

USSR State Committee Deputy Chairman Received

JN231447 Damascus SANA in Arabic
1345 GMT 23 Nov 86

[Text] Damascus, 23 Nov (SANA) — Transportation Minister Yusuf al-Ahmad today received Tamara Glavak, deputy chairman of the Soviet State Committee for Vocational and Technical Education. During the meeting the minister reviewed the great achievements accomplished in Syria under the glorious corrective movement. Tamara Glavak expressed her admiration for these achievements and for President Hafiz al-Asad's historic leadership.

Trade Union Conference Ends; Resolutions Issued

JN212030 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1615 GMT 21 Nov 86

[Excerpts] Comrade 'Izz al-Din Nasir, member of the Ba'th Party's Regional Command and chairman of the General Federation of Trade Unions [GFTU], presided over the final session of the 21st GFTU conference this morning. Minister of Social Affairs and Labor Antoine Jubran and the heads and members of the sisterly Arab and friendly foreign delegations participating in the conference attended the final session.

The conference elected the GFTU General Council from 75 members. This council then met and elected the GFTU Executive Bureau from 11 members. The Executive Bureau, in turn, distributed functions among its members and unanimously elected Comrade 'Izz al-Din GFTU chairman.

At the conclusion of the conference, several resolutions were issued. These called for bolstering the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party's role in leading the state and society; continuing to entrench the party's role and status among the working class and its trade union leadership; firmly implementing the directives of comrade leader Hafiz al-Asad and the resolutions of the Ba'th Party congresses; mobilizing the working class and trade unions to enhance cohesion among workers, peasants, revolutionary intellectuals, and our ideological army; concentrating on the importance of national unity and intensifying the struggle to deepen it and promote militant action; strengthening the role of the various parties in the Progressive National Front for the sake of national participation in liberating the territory and building the society of progress and socialism; coordinating efforts with the popular organizations and professional unions to intensify struggle, bolster our country's steadfastness, and accomplish the comprehensive economic and social development plan; developing the trade union organizations and raising the level of their performance on scientific and revolutionary bases. [passage omitted]

In order to expand and develop external activities in the Arab and international spheres, the conference stressed the need to:

1. Follow up our country's foreign policy successes, adhere to the principled policy adopted by our country under the leadership of comrade struggler Hafiz al-Asad, and draw maximum benefit from the strength and progressiveness of the Syrian Arab stance to increase our trade unions' activities and influence on both the Arab and international levels.

2. Continue to strengthen the unity of the Arab working class, maintain the unity of its trade union movement within the framework of the International Confederation of the Arab Trade Unions [IACTU], and confront the attempts to distort the Arab workers' struggle and make them deviate from their national and progressive pan-Arab aims.

3. Bolster the ties of work and struggle with the fraternal Arab trade union organizations; expand cooperation, contacts, and exchange of expertise with them; support the struggle of the working class and trade union organizations which are exposed to oppression, confiscation of rights and trade union freedoms, and employers' arbitrary measures; and extend material and moral support to this struggle.

4. Enhance work and struggle and extend all kinds of support to ICATU so that it may continue its progressive struggle and remain a mother organization to the Arab working class, expressing its aspirations and struggling to attain its aims, and continue confronting the attempts to weaken or isolate it from its affiliated organizations and split up the Arab trade union movement in order to neutralize it and prevent it from continuing its confrontation of the reactionary, imperialist, and Zionist forces.

5. Support ICATU policy, continue to provide better conditions for the work of its General Secretariat and enable it to build the Arab Institute for Labor Studies since leader Comrade Hafiz al-Asad has provided the land on which this institute will be built; exert efforts with the Arab trade union organizations to finance the project; and urge the Arab Labor Organization to fulfill its commitments as decided by the Arab labor conference for this institute.

6. Coordinate the work of the professional unions in the country on the Arab and international levels, support efforts to increase their influence and expand their relations with the professional Arab and international unions and with the similar national trade union organizations, give the Arab professional unions proper attention so they may perform their pan-Arab tasks and bolster their links with ICATU, and confront all forms of containment and dissidence by tendentious sides.

The conference also recommended bolstering cooperation and joint struggle with the WFTU and called for drafting formulas of joint action for regional activity with it. It also recommended developing and strengthening relations with the socialist countries' trade unions in the various fields and called for benefiting from their experience and technical expertise and for evaluating the joint cooperation agreements signed with them and signing new agreements commensurate with our developed relations with these organizations.

Comrade 'Izz al-Din Nasir, Ba'th Party Regional Command member and GFTU chairman, then delivered a speech in which he stressed that workers are the great hope of our people, of the great Ba'th Party, and of comrade leader Hafiz al-Asad, particularly in these difficult circumstances when the country is being exposed to the wildest imperialist-Zionist onslaught because of its principled and firm pan-Arab stands. He also stressed that Syria, thanks to the brave, wise leadership of comrade struggler Hafiz al-Asad and the enlightenment of our people's masses, will foil the plot against the country as it has foiled it in the past and will emerge triumphant against all the hostile schemes.

Ba'th Party Official Receives CSSR Delegation

JN231615 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1215 GMT 23 Nov 86

[Text] Damascus — Comrade Muhammad Khalifah, Ba'th Party National Command member and head of the Party training office, received a CSSR cultural delegation under Comrade Pezlar, Communist Party of Czechoslovakia [CPCZ] Central Committee member, here this morning. The CSSR delegation is currently visiting Syria at the invitation of the Ba'th Party National Command.

During the meeting the two sides discussed the advanced relations between the Ba'th Party and the CPCZ and the implementation of cooperation in the cultural area.

Comrade Muhammad Khalifah reviewed political developments in the Arab arena and the imperialist-Zionist onslaught against Syria. Comrade Khalifah referred to the provocative and aggressive step the UK Government took in severing diplomatic relations with Syria. Comrade Khalifah said this step was the result of the imperialist U.S. and Zionist schemes in which the United Kingdom this time was the spearhead. Comrade Khalifah reiterated Syria's firm stand in confrontation of schemes to impose hegemony and capitulation. He said: Syria draws its strength from its people, its party, its leaders, the Arab masses, and friendly forces, particularly the USSR.

On his part, Pezlar reiterated the stand of his country and party in support of Syria in its confrontation of enemy schemes. He said: The battle for freedom is the same throughout the world and we jointly wage a battle against imperialism and Zionism.

At the end of the meeting, Pezlar wished Syria further progress and development under President Hafiz al-Asad.

Sources Say Shultz Knew of Iran Arms Deal

TA240607 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew
24 Nov 86 p 1

[Report by political correspondent 'Aqiva Eldar]

[Excerpt] U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz was aware of the main developments in the affair of the arms sales to Iran and, consequently, there are no grounds for the claims that Israel misled its most prominent friend in the U.S. Administration. Senior political sources in Jerusalem yesterday said that, according to information arriving from Washington, it would soon emerge that Shultz became entangled in inaccuracies when he argued that he had known nothing about the affair. These sources assess that Shultz will be forced to resign.

In private talks, Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir and Foreign Minister Shim'on Peres have expressed their confidence that Israeli-U.S. relations will not be affected in the wake of this affair, and that is why they have kept silent. [passage omitted]

Iran Arms Affair Derails U.S. Peace Initiative

TA240748 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English
24 Nov 86 p 1

[Report by defense correspondent Hirsh Goodman]

[Text] Israeli officials yesterday expressed deep concern that the political imbroglio in the U.S. implicating Israel in arms sales to Iran will cause the suspension of American cooperation with Israel on a wide front of military and political matters.

The agenda of strategic cooperation that could suffer serious setbacks includes:

— An Israeli request to be granted NATO-like privileges on arms purchases;

— An application to permit Israel to sell $100 million worth of Kfir fighters to Honduras, with $40 m. to be paid by the U.S.;

— A request to build new submarines and missile boats for the Israel Navy;

— The controversial Lavi fighter project;

— A request to lease 25 Cobra attack helicopters by the Israel Air Froce.

One Israeli official said yesterday: "We can expect to see almost all bilateral military negotiations grind to a standstill for a while, and a hostile climate developing towards Israel in Congress. This could, in turn, have a disastrous impact on trade agreements and Israel's efforts to receive ally status in Washington."

Also derailed will be a new American diplomatic initiative regarding the West Bank and Gaza which administration officials were getting set to launch.

The principal aim of this new policy was to create a Palestinian leadership — either by election or selection — acceptable to Israel, Jordan, Egypt and the population in the West Bank and Gaza.

Such a group would then comprise a delegation that would be party to negotiations in the framework of the Camp David agreements. The subject of such talks would be autonomy and eventual territorial redefinition.

Reagan administration officials were hopeful that setting such a process in motion, rather then pressing for an overall settlement, would have been a solid legacy on which a future U.S. president could base his pursuit of a peace agreement.

Last month in Washington, American officials quietly sounded out some key advisers to Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir on this initiative. They were told the prime minister would not object to the process, provided it was limited to seeking legitimate Palestinian representation.

"This, like all else, is now frozen," *The Post* was told yesterday. "The question is for how long."

Weizman: No Arms to Iran During Begin's Term

TA241131 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew
24 Nov 86 pp 1,9

[Report by 'Ofra Yeshu'a Lyth, Shefi Gabay, Refa'el Mann, Yosef Tzuri'el, and Esther Edelstein]

[Excerpts] [passage omitted] *The New York Times* yesterday quoted a senior Israeli source as having said: "We were sitting in the heart of the Iranian Government."

The United States and Israel shipped arms to Iran not just in exchange for the release of three U.S. hostages, but mainly to "compensate" those senior Iranians who were in contact with the CIA and promote their stature in Tehran. This fact was corroborated by the President, who said that the purpose of the shipments had been to give those people "muscles and prestige."

The Americans sought the help of people in Iran who had been in contact with Israeli intelligence elements in order to carry out this operation. These contacts were put at the disposal of the United States by David Kimche, the former director general of the Foreign Ministry. According to the paper, these are the "private persons" mentioned by Reagan in the news conference in which he also said: "Wehope to go ahead with our contacts with these people." [passage omitted]

Minister 'Ezer Weizman said yesterday that during his tenure as defense minister in Menahem Begin's government after the downfall of the shah, Israel had not sold weapons to Iran.

Weizman told *Ma'ariv*: "There was no such thing in my time and let nobody try to pin it on us." He was thus reacting to reports alleging that the supply of military equipment to Iran had begun as far back as Begin's tenure as prime minister.

David Kimche would not reply to questions yesterday: "I have made up my mind not to say anything," he said.

The report in *The New York Times* aroused great anger in the Prime Minister's Office yesterday. Avi Pazner, the prime minister's media adviser, said that "the senior official" quoted by the paper had not been talking on behalf of the Israeli Government. Israel does not give information about arms deals, he said. [passage omitted]

Commentary on Jerusalem's, U.S. Goals in Iran

TA211420 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew
21 Nov 86 p 27

[Commentary by Moshe Zaq: "Dealings With the Devil"]

[Excerpts] When he visits President Reagan in the near future, Yitzhaq Shamir is bound to confer with Secretary of State George Shultz, reports on whose possible resignation caused some concern to the government in Jerusalem.

Indeed, Shim'on Peres had reason to believe that Shultz was privy to the National Security Council's [NSC] secret contacts [with Iran]. Yet this assumption was disproved once word got round of Shultz' opposition to the deals with the captors of the U.S. hostages. Because Israel has fostered special ties with Shultz since the May 1985 agreement with Lebanon, the latter had firm ground to assume that Jerusalem would want to nurture this intimate fabric of relations and would consult with him even if it has good rapport with the White House.

From a formalistic point of view, Israel was right. When dealing with the NSC, which is directly answerable to the President of the United States, Israel is under no obligation [previous word published in boldface] to check with the secretary of state and find out whether he objects to a certain initiative or not. However, anyone wishing to foster intimate ties cannot hide behind a formalistic excuse. Those who sought Shultz' approval for the Lavi project to counter the Pentagon's opposition, or wanted political support for the sale of Kfir aircraft to Honduras, should have understood that Shultz' wise counsel should be sought (if indeed reports on Israeli-U.S.cooperation on Iran are correct).

Actually, Shultz emerged the stronger from this affair. Reagan admitted failure. He discovered that had he heeded his secretary of state's advice, he would not have made a mistake. The government in Jerusalem can now take a deep sigh of relief since Shultz did not resign. Had he resigned, this would have been one of fate's bitter ironies to see Israel lose its present-day friend, Shultz, for a gamble on Khomeyni's future heir.

The Iranian Army officers, if they actually hold the reigns, might possibly reveal a tendency to soften their hostile attitude toward Israel somewhat. But this is a gamble within a gamble; whereas Shultz' sympathetic attitude is a sure thing, a solid reality that should be preserved and not risked in a gamble.

If there is any truth in reports published in the foreign press that the Israeli-U.S. cooperation on the Iranian connection was achieved out of considerations of strategic coordination, then Israeli officials would have done better to let Shultz in on Jerusalem's thoughts. It is not at all certain that Jerusalem had actually held a serious debate over the question from every possible angle, or whether the move was the product of "a brilliant improvisation."

Despite all the publicity surrounding the affair, Iran continues to signal to the United States that it is prepared to continue to "do business with the devil." Each side, naturally, regards the other as "the devil." [passage omitted]

Whatever the case may be, Iran did not initiate its moves out of sympathy toward Israel, or because it has removed the label of "devil" from the United States. The whole thing was launched because it is in trouble. Despite its crazy image, Iran calculates its moves cleverly. Thus, for instance, an Iranian envoy recently voiced criticism of Israel for not coming out with a strong condemnation of the Iraqi use of gases. That envoy has a very high regard for Israel's position and its influence on the U.S. public. That is why one can safely assume that Iran will continue to send out feelers and once the storm subsides, the United States and Israel will have to examine the situation in the Persian Gulf not from the point of view of the fundamentalist Shi'ite organizations in Lebanon, which are holding the U.S. hostages and are attacking Israel's northern border, but from a broader perspective which sees Iran as the shock absorber of the Gulf area, as preventing other explosions in the Middle East from occurring.

As a matter of fact, Iran should have been grateful to Israel for bombing the Baghdad nuclear reactor. It is highly likely that had it not been attacked, Iran would now have been in danger of a nuclear attack. But Tehran would never admit this. On the contrary, it is continuing its slander campaign against Israel and the Jews.

Yet it is not the indirect benefit to Iran that guided Israel's decision makers, but rather the broad strategic consideration vis-a- vis the nuclear potential in Iraq, which has sent out troops to fight against Israel in all the wars.

Now, for the first time, Iran is also sharing a border with Israel, if indirectly. It activates a Shi'ite militia in southern Lebanon. Reaction to such a development cannot be emotional, as though the sale of Phantom jet tires or other spare parts to Iran, as reported in the foreign press, provides the Hizballah fanatics with arms. Instead, the approach should be matter-of-fact, taking into account the overall context of the various factors that could prevent or induce an Arab-Israeli war.

In the current madness in Lebanon, anything is possible, and yesterday's enemy could be today's ally: Last week, Beirut was in an uproar when Yasir 'Arafat, appearing on Phalangist television, accused Israel and Syria of plotting to annihilate the PLO and partition Lebanon. Years ago, Israel came out to aid the Phalangists against the PLO, while the Syrians rushed to help the PLO, whereas now 'Arafat and the Phalangists are united in a political struggle against Israel and Syria. Nor does Hizballah necessarily have to persist in its war against Israel. For now, the Shi'ites are committed to destroying the PLO strongholds in Lebanon, but without any practical day-to-day coordination with Israel. However, sharing interests has led to sharing objectives.

There is no need to exaggerate. Even if Israel dispatched large consignments of arms to Iran (which is not the case), it would not have been able to tip the scale in the Persian Gulf war.

Iran under Khomeyni is interested in Israel because Israel is a friend of the United States, and because Iran still upholds the shah's belief that Israel has an influence over U.S. public opinion. When, some years ago, the Administration sent Philip Habib to Baghdad to discuss the shipment of arms to Iraq, this aroused public furor in the United States. It is in the interest of both Iraq and Iran to prevent U.S. arms from reaching its adversary. Yet the United States abhors the madness of the ayatollah from Qom just as much as it loathes the bloody regime of the butcher of Baghdad, who singlehandedly murdered ministers in his own cabinet.

The United States weighs not only the situation in the post-Khomeyni era, but also what will follow Saddam Husayn. Any decisive shift in the war could result in chaos in both countries, and this could open the gates to the Soviets. The United States has an obligation toward Saudi Arabia, Jordan, and Egypt, all of which support Iraq, but Israel must think about the danger of a possible united front on its eastern border, should Iraq win the war.

An Iranian victory might strengthen Syria's standing in the Arab world, although, on the other hand, a secular Syrian regime might find itself embroiled in a conflict with Iran over influence in Lebanon.

The considerations in both directions are manifold and variegated, and they must all be weighed in assessing the national state of affairs vis-a-vis the Gulf war; the exposure of the affair in the foreign press requires a careful examination of the different options. Instead of improvisation, we should exercise careful thinking that takes friends' positions into consideration; we should not shoot from the hip.

Many changes are happening in the region, and this gives us a chance to try again, but in every move we take, we must not only think about the enemy in Tehran, but also of our friend in Washington, who, like us, is not interested in an immediate resolution [previous word published in boldface] of the war in the Gulf, or even an immediate settlement of the Israeli-Arab conflict.

MAPAM Submits No-Confidence Motion Over Arms Deal

TA231026 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
1000 GMT 23 Nov 86

[Text] MAPAM's faction in the Knesset has submitted a motion of no-confidence due to the arms shipments to Iran and the circumvention of the Knesset by the government on this issue. This is reported by our correspondent Hayim Zissowitz who adds that MAPAM failed to win recognition of the urgency of the motions it filed on this issue last week and today the Knesset secretariat postponed the debate on regular motions that it submitted.

CRM Follows MAPAM

TA231735 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
1700 GMT 23 Nov 86

[Text] The Citizens Rights Movement [CRM] is also submitting a motion of no-confidence in the government because of its involvement in the sale of arms to Iran. The CRM spokeswoman reported that the faction chose this action after the Knesset secretariat refused to permit the submittal of regular motions on the matter of arms sales to Iran.

Our correspondent Hayim Zissowitz reports that there are now four no-confidence motions on the Knesset agenda: Two of them concern the disturbances in Jerusalem and were submitted by HADASH and the Progressive List for Peace; the other two motions, from MAPAM and the CRM, concern the arms to Iran. The motions will be debated on Tuesday.

Shamir Silence on Arms Deal 'Bad Policy'

TA231005 Tel Aviv YEDI'OT AHARONOT in Hebrew
23 Nov 86 p 2

[Editorial: "The Silence"]

[Text] Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir continues to delude himself. Faithful to his experience in the underground and the Mosad he continues to believe that it is enough to impose silence on unmentionable matters from high up to prevent the world from knowing.

For example, had it only been up to him we would not have admitted that Vanunu was in Israel to this day. Now Shamir states time and again that we will not say a word about arms sales to other countries — meaning Iran, according to foreign publications.

This is an ostrich-like policy, the effectiveness of which is limited to a few days and the benefits of which are dubious. What has already been published in the United States, reluctantly confirmed by administration officials, and stammered by a President who is losing his credibility, casts a very bizarre light on our government. Anticipated disclosures by the press and the Congress may portray the government as a pack of liars.

Moreover, anyone following the articles in the U.S. press, which ignore Shamir's silence, must perforce reach the conclusion that the day is near when suspicions begin to arise that we were the ones who dragged the President and the National Security Council into the dubious deal with Tehran.

In these circumstances silence is a very bad policy. Shamir, Peres, and Rabin must in any event clarify our roles in this entire affair and, to the extent possible, in coordination with the U.S. Administration.

This had better be done soon and on our own initiative, before this is forced on us from the outside.

THE JERUSALEM POST Interviews Jonathan Pollard

TA211117 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English 21 Nov 86 pp 1, 20

["Exclusive interview in prison" with Jonathan Pollard by U.S. correspondent Wolf Blitzer; date not given]

[Text] Petersburg Penitentiary, Va. — Convicted spy Jonathan Pollard yesterday expressed his "befuddlement" over the Israeli Government's decision to abandon him after he was arrested outside the Israeli Embassy in Washington a year ago today.

"I am heartbroken," he told me during a three-hour exclusive interview at the U.S. federal prison here. It was his first interview since the arrest.

Pollard differentiated, though, between his bitterness towards the Israeli political leadership and his feelings for the State of Israel. "I still love that country as fervently and as passionately as I did before," he said.

"I feel the same way that one of Israel's pilots would feel if after he was shot down, nobody made an effort to get him out. Not even lifted a finger — in fact — questioned his abilities and his motivations."

Asked why he thought Israel had reacted this way, he replied, "I don't know."

After acknowledging that espionage was a "dirty business," he said: "I can't believe for a minute that Israel would accept a level of attrition in its Diaspora ranks that it would never accept among the population of Israel...I can't believe that Diaspora Jews are disposable.

"As far as I am concerned I am as much a loyal son of that country as anybody has been. I did my best. I am sorry if it wasn't the most effective thing from a long-range stand-point but I really did my best."

Wearing the khaki short sleeve shirt of a prisoner, Pollard expressed hope that he and his wife, Anne Henderson Pollard, would some day make aliya. "I fully intend to become a useful and productive member of Israeli society," he said. "That's home. That's my homeland."

He repeatedly denied that he ever intended to spy on the U.S., describing himself as a loyal American. But from his earliest childhood he had felt torn betweeen his allegiance to the U.S. and his passionate love of Israel. He said he had contemplated aliya since the 1967 Six Day War, when he was 13 years old. Israel "is where my heart is emotionally," he stressed.

He said the Israeli political leadership abandoned him, but Israel had not. Israel had never had "an opportunity to judge" what he was doing. He was especially bitter about the insinuation that he had spied for Israel for monetary gain.

Pollard seemed anxious to try to improve his image. He was especially determined to explain his original motivation in getting involved with an Israeli intelligence unit operating in the U.S. He insisted that as a U.S. Naval Intelligence analyst he had come across very serious military threats facing Israel, which, he discovered, were not being relayed via official channels.

He said that he never felt he was damaging U.S. national interests. In fact, he insisted he was indirectly strengthening America's security by helping a valuable strategic ally.

"I'm tired. I'm frustrated, and I'm scared as hell for myself and my wife," he said. "I just want to end this right now."

During the interview he repeatedly referred to a quote from Graham Greene's novel *The Quiet American*. "I've never met a man who had better motives for all the trouble he's caused." He said that that accurately described the way he felt about his one-year ordeal.

He admitted that he had made a mistake by not moving to Israel early in his career. "I broke the law. I'm not mincing any words. I'm not above the law. Unfortunately, I should have gone on aliya at that point (before joining U.S. Navy Intelligence)."

He said he had been tormented throughout his life by the conflict between staying in America and moving to Israel.

In the past year Pollard has lost 27 kilos. But he looked fit yesterday. He said that he had also stopped smoking over the past year. "Those have been the few positive developments that have happened," he said.

Expressing disappointment in the reaction of the American Jewish community, he said: "I'll be the first to admit that I broke the law. But give the kid a little empathy. I thought I was helping Israel and the U.S." He added: "I was neither engaged in nor directed to conduct any activities against the U.S. and I will never admit to that fact."

Asking the Israeli leadership to reassess its entire approach towards him, he said: "By avoiding the issue, Israel is leaving an unburied body to rot and stink and foul the air."

Pollard pleaded guilty last June to espionage charges. His wife pleaded guilty to the lesser charge of possessing classified documents. Both are still awaiting sentencing. Anne Pollard has been released on bail while Pollard is locked in a six-by-nine cell in this maximum security federal penitentiary. He has been isolated because of threats on his life by neo-Nazi groups.

Further Reports on Herzog Visit to Far East

TA211337 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 1100 GMT 21 Nov 86

[Text] President Hayim Herzog says Israel should give preferance to increasing the level of economic and political ties with the Far East. On his return this morning from an 18-day trip to Australia, Oceania, and Southeast Asia, Herzog called for a new Israeli Far Eastern policy. Sabra Chartrand reports:

[Begin recording] [Chartrand] President Herzog said there is great political and economic significance for Israel in what he termed the region with the highest economic momentum in the world. Herzog emphasized the importance of Australia, the Pacific, and Southeast Asia for Israeli exports and called for the creation of a new eastern policy. Herzog's 3-week trip included visits to Australia, New Zealand, Fiji, Tonga, Hong Kong, and Singapore

The president said demonstrations in Malaysia in opposition to his visit to Singapore, and the recall of the Indonesian ambassador were counterproductive and would have no detrimental effect on Israel. Singapore, Herzog said, made it clear that they are an independent nation and will not accept outside interference in the selection of official guests.

President Herzog also made an unannounced stopover in Sri Lanka on his way back to Israel. The president said he held 3 hours of discussions with Sri Lankan President Jayewardene, but he would not disclose the nature of the talks.

[Herzog] I can't tell you what the content of the discussion was with the president of Sri Lanka. I did have quite a long session with him. We discussed many, many issues; issues of interest directly to Sri Lanka; issues of mutual interest; but I don't think it would be appropriate for me to go into any details at this stage.

[Chartrand] The president's visit to Hong Kong included a private excursion to the colony's border with China. There were speculations that contacts may have been made with Chinese officials, but President Herzog this morning said he met no representatives of the Chinese Government. [end recording].

Syrian Nerve Gas Threat Reported, Analyzed

TA231400 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
1100 GMT 23 Nov 86

[Text] The Soviet Union has sent to Libya, and through it to Syria and Iran, warheads containing nerve gas which would enable the Arab countries to destroy entire towns in Israel. This was reported today by *The Sunday Telegraph* in London. Our correspondent Mikha'el Almaz reports from London:

[Begin Almaz recording] *The Sunday Telegraph* quotes British intelligence sources stating that Al-Qadhdhafi received a number of warheads containing nerve gas from the Soviet Union. Moreover, Al-Qadhdhafi transferred some of them to Syria and Iran. These warheads can be installed on the Soviet-made Scud-B missiles they own. These missiles have a range of over 200 km and the nerve gas can destroy a population over an area of 40 square km, namely, an entire town. The gas is active for about 24 hours.

Intelligence sources in the West have been aware of the existence of such a gas and warheads which have been used by the Red Army for years. However, the British paper writes, Syria's chemical warfare capability would give it an enormous military advantage over Israel. Scud missiles launched from the Golan Heights would wipe out the inhabitants of any town in Israel.

The British paper adds: Israel knows about the new weapon in Syria's possession. The IDF spokesman refused to comment when asked whether Syria has chemical warfare capability. The very fact that he did not deny it constitutes a confirmation, NATO sources believe.

In another development, British Defense Secretary Younger left for Amman today to sign a deal according to which Jordan would buy 50 Tornado jet fighters from Britain. [end recording]

Our correspondent Roni Daniyyel will now put in the proper perspective this threat posed by nerve gas warheads.

[Begin Daniyyel recording] The IDF assumes, both in its preparations for and in its analysis of the threat posed to Israel, and not as a result of the latest reports, that the Arab countries have been in possession of chemical weapons for some years. This means it must prepare ways to defend against them. Indeed, the IDF has been dealing with this sensitive issue for several years. In various maneuvers, units are drilled under conditions of a chemical attack and the civil defense is also equipped with gas masks for the entire Israeli population.

The latest report about the supply of nerve gas to Syria is not the first of its kind and given the defense preparations and analysis we mentioned earlier, and assuming that the report is correct, it does not change anything in terms of the dimensions of the threat. Even if the report is correct, it does not represent any innovation which might call for any special measures on the part of Israel.

Also, there is not too much significance to the fact that Scud missiles bearing warheads containing nerve gas have been supplied. The Scud is an outdated missile which the Syrian Army has owned for many years. Incidentally, gas can be carried just like a regular bomb aboard an aircraft or even in a cannon shell, as well as in other, more modern and faster missiles owned by the Syrians.

Chemical weapons, including nerve gas, are easily manufactured. Therefore, these weapons are actually the atom of the poor. Egypt used mustard gas in the early 1960's in Yemen, and Iraq used nerve gas against Iran only a few months ago. This is a weapon that does not tip the scales of war, but one that might inflict many casualties. Incidentally, the Iraqi conclusion about using gas is that it was not very useful. In one case it even caused harm. The wind changed direction and Iraqi soldiers were affected by the gas which their friends had used only a few minutes earlier.

Well, then, what should we be worried about? About the widespread existence of chemical weapons in the Middle East and about the chances that they might be used. The civilian population is, by definition, more exposed to a chemical attack than soldiers along a frontline which changes constantly. However, as I mentioned earlier, this is not new. We have been living with this threat for several years even if we were not always aware of it. [end recording]

Government 'Extremely Concerned'

TA231423 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English 23 Nov 86 p 1

[Report by defense correspondent Hirsh Goodman]

[Excerpt][passage omitted] Israeli defence officials have for some time been extremely concerned by Syria's growing gas warfare capabilities in terms of both delivery systems and growing capacity to make gas themselves.

According to these sources Syria has been purchasing components for gas warfare production systematically from European chemical manufacturers who, apparently, were not always aware of the intended use behind the purchase.

The extensive use of gas by the Iraqis during the Iraq-Iran war, and the lack of an international outcry have provided Syria with incentive to increase their capabilities in this field, Israeli experts say.

They now believe that Syria is close to being self-sufficient in gas production, and well on the way to perfecting delivery systems for this purpose.

Beilin on Iran, Britain, S. Africa, Austria

TA211159 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 21 Nov 86 p B2

[Interview with Dr Yosi Beilin, the Foreign Ministry political director general, by political correspondent 'Aqiva Eldar; date and place not given]

[Excerpt][Eldar] How does Jerusalem analyze events in Iran and their effect on us?

[Beilin] The fight for the succession in Iran is gaining momentum, as Khomeyni is not growing any younger or healthier. The immediate impact this has on Israel has to do with Lebanon, Hizballah, and the relations between that organization and Amal. Here we can discern a change, and we can see that terms like moderate and extremist are assuming a different meaning. This requires special alertness.

[Eldar] It would be safe to assume that in view of the confusion over the Iranian affair, the U.S. Administration is not giving too much thought to the peace process in our region.

[Beilin] The United States is not indifferent to the peace process, and there is no objective reason for the process to be deadlocked. I see that Egypt is showing great interest in continuing the process, and I believe that it is possible to continue to send out feelers and check out procedures. This is what will actually happen. Egypt could serve as a catalyst, or even leader, in moves toward expanding the peace process. At the same time we will continue to take action to transfer the management of everyday affairs in the West Bank and Gaza to Arab hands.

[Eldar] Would it be safe to say that the potential crisis with Britain is behind us?

[Beilin] I think so. The clarifications we gave have answered Britain's needs. We did not provide the British with any details beyond those which they have disclosed. In fact, this is all they requested to report to Parliament.

[Eldar] You are known as one of the most fervent opponents of Israeli-South African ties. In your capacity as the one in charge of that sphere in the Foreign Ministry, what have you done to implement your position?

[Beilin] As a Jewish state, we cannot accept apartheid or the idea of a protectorate. We have unique problems, such as that involving the Jews of South Africa, but this is not to say that the fact of that community's existence will make us accept the regime. I explained it in no uncertain terms to the incoming South African ambassador when he came to present me with a copy of his letter of accreditation. I have likewise issued clear instructions to the Foreign Ministry's Protocol Department to refrain from granting diplomatic services to the protectorates. Such an instruction had evidently existed before and, after some deviations were discovered, I requested that it be stricly adhered to.

[Eldar] How do you foresee the future of our relations with Austria?

[Beilin] One must distinguish between our relations with this important European country, which serves as a bridge between East and West, and a very delicate situation in which Austria has a president who has been charged with very serious accusations for his role during World War II. We have not lowered the level of representation permanently. The Austrians, too, have only recalled their ambassador for consultations, and I assume he will return soon. We will determine our permanent attitude toward Austria after things become clearer — for example, after the Americans conclude their review of the matter. [passage omitted]

Police Discover Weapons Cache in Jerusalem Yeshiva

TA231144 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 1100 GMT 23 Nov 86

[Text] Police Commissioner David Kraus says an arms cache has been discovered at the Shuvu Banim Yeshiva in Jerusalem's Old City. Kraus was reporting to the Cabinet this morning on the disturbances in the capital following the murder 8-days ago of a student from Shuvu Banim. More details in this report from Steve Weizman:

[Begin recording] Neither the Cabinet secretary's office nor the police were prepared at this stage to go into details on the type or quantity of the weapons found at Shuvu Banim, although Police Commissioner Kraus did condemn what he called the provocation by the yeshiva students toward their Arab neighbors. Interior Minister Yitzhaq Peretz, who himself represents the religious SHAS [Sefaradim Shomrey Tora; Torah Observing Sepharadim], took the opposite view, saying it was the Arabs who were disturbing the yeshiva boys. Asked to comment on the discovery of the arms cache, Peretz said that although he considered himself well informed on developments surrounding the yeshiva, the discovery of the weapons store came to him as a surprise. Nevertheless, he said, if Commissioner Kraus said such an armory had been found, he apparently knew what he was talking about. Rabbi Peretz went on to say that he strongly opposes the illegal possession of firearms by any citizen. He added that he hoped the atmosphere of tension between Jews and Arabs in the city would soon be dispelled, but cautioned against what he called the possible loss of objectivity in efforts to show a democratic and liberal image. In conclusion he said it was intolerable that Jews should be prevented from free access to the Western Wall or other holy places by what he described as hostile elements. [end recording]

Reports Denied

TA231443 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew
1430 GMT 23 Nov 86

[Text] In an interview with IDF Radio, Police Commissioner David Kraus has denied the remarks attributed to him in the media in which he is quoted as saying that the police have intelligence information on an illegal arms cache in the Shuvu Banim Yeshiva in Jerusalem's Old City. According to Kraus, the police know about citizens in the Old City, without any particular yeshiva connection, who possesslight arms and grenades. The weapons, he added, are used for self-defense.

Memorial Service Ends in Anti-Arab Demonstration

TA231830 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English
1800 GMT 23 Nov 86

[Text] A march in Jerusalem marking the death a week ago of yeshiva student Eliyahu 'Amedi was marred by several incidents this afternoon as the crowd made its way to the Old City. Nearly 1,000 Jews, many of them supporters of Rabbi Meir Kahane's KAKH movement, marched from the Shemu'el Hanavi neighborhood to the site of the murder, the Muslim quarter of the Old City. Two Arab residents of the Old City were injured when they were attacked by marchers just as the crowd was dispersing. Dick Winter reports:

[Begin live relay] "Death to the Arabs", they yelled, and as they approached the Damascus Gate in the Muslim quarter of the Old City they yelled it louder. What was planned to be a memorial service at the site of the murder of Eliyahu 'Amedi turned into an ugly demonstration that nearly ended in a riot. It began around 1500 this afternoon in front of the house of the parents of 'Amedi in the Shemu'el Hanavi neighborhood in Jerusalem, the site of many anti-Arab demonstrations last week.

A harbinger of things to come were the words of one demonstrator as the march was beginning:

[Begin unidentified demonstrator recording] Teddy Kollek just starts up and himself says that we should be quiet. We've got to kill Teddy Kollek and we have to get rid of all the Arabs. We will not be quiet until all the Arabs are gone. [end recording]

As the crowd approached the Arab neighborhoods of East Jerusalem it grew to nearly 1,000, and the cries of "death to the terrorists", and "Teddy is an Arab", were quickly replaced with "death to the Arabs", and "we want revenge."

Before entering East Jerusalem, one of the organizers of the march, Rabbi Moshe Levinger, a leader of the Gush Emunim movement, made a speech, praising the residents of Shemu'el Hanavi for their actions of the previous week and blaming the government for 'Amedi's murder.

As hundreds of police and border guards formed a wedge for the demonstrators to go through, the crowd charged through the Damascus Gate, with many trying to damage the shuttered Arab shops. Several shops were damaged and, when the crowd finally arrived at their destination, the yeshiva in front of which Eliyahu 'Amedi was murdered, the plan was to conduct a memorial service for him and pray together. But the crowd was so full of energy, the yells and cries of death to the Arabs again dominated. [end live relay]

Probe Finds 'Only Weak Evidence' Against Waldheim

TA240752 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English
24 Nov 86 p 2

[Report by Menahem Shalev]

[Text] An Israeli Justice Ministry probe has only weak evidence linking Austrian President Kurt Waldheim with crimes against the Jewish people, *The Jerusalem Post* has learned.

A report on the probe, prepared by the ministry's director of international affairs, Me'ir Dennis Gouldman, does state that "there is at least a suspicion that Waldheim aided the commission of war crimes" and that an investigation would be in order if Waldheim was in Israel.

But knowledgeable sources admitted that even the evidence on general war crimes was not conclusive enough to justify a hypothetical extradition request.

Government officials appeared embarrassed yesterday at the probe's findings and tried to avoid responsibility for dealing with it. Justice Ministry sources said that it was up to the Prime Minister's Office and the Foreign Ministry to decide what to do with the Gouldman report. But spokesmen for these offices said it was the Justice Ministry which should decide whether to make the report public.

Then prime minister Shim'on Peres originally ordered the probe into Waldheim's wartime activities in April 1986.

Several days before the June elections in Austria, former justice minister Yitzhaq Moda'i made statements on the matter, none of which appear to be borne out by the Gouldman report.

At the end of May Moda'i announced that "there is a basis for putting Kurt Waldheim on trial, if he were in Israel, for involvement in war crimes."

But well-placed sources told *The Jerusalem Post* last night that the evidence connecting Waldheim with war crimes had only been obtained recently. The sources added: "Israel does not view itself as an extension of the Allied Powers of World War II, nor are we seeking to initiate a continuation of the Nurenberg trials. We are interested in crimes against the Jewish poeple, and any jurist would agree that we have no evidence to link Waldheim with such crimes."

Minister Shahal Departs for Cairo

TA230940 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0900 GMT 23 Nov 86

[Text] Energy and Infrastructure Minister Moshe Shahal is on his way to Egypt. He is travelling to Cairo by land. Upon his arrival, he will meet with 'Abd al-Hadi Muhammad Qandil, Egyptian minister of petroleum and mineral resources, as well as with other officials.

3 Reported Killed in Clash in Southern Lebanon

TA222015 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 2000 GMT 22 Nov 86

[Text] Three South Lebanese Army [SLA] soldiers were killed, and five injured, in fighting this morning near Jazzin in southern Lebanon. Our correspondent Gabi Zohar reports that Hizballah and Amal members attacked SLA positions but failed to take control of them. The attackers incurred many injuries. During the exchange of fire, which lasted several hours, SLA reinforcements were summoned.

AL-AHRAM Editor on Impression of Shamir

TA211310 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1300 GMT 21 Nov 86

[Text] The assistant editor of the Egyptian paper *Al-Ahram* was impressed that Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir is loyal to the commitments undertaken by the national unity government vis-a-vis Egypt. After conferring with Mr Shamir the assistant editor, Hasan Fu'ad, told Israel Radio Arabic section correspondent Yitzhaq Halevi that he was favorably impressed by the prime minister's openness and willingness to speak to Egyptian media representatives. Hasan Fu'ad, who has been in Israel for several days now, had previously met with Ministers Peres and Arbeli-Almozlino.

ALGERIA

PDRY Chairman's Plane Unable To Land in Algiers

JN232008 Manama WAKH in Arabic 1955 GMT 23 Nov 86

[Text] Algiers, 23 Nov (WAKH) — It was announced in Algiers today that the plane of PDRY Chairman Haydar Abu Bakr al-'Attas was unable to land at Boumedienne Airport this evening because of bad weather in Algiers. Al-'Attas was scheduled to begin an official visit to Algeria today. APS reports that Al-'Attas' plane left for Tunisia because of poor visibility at Algiers airport and that the visit was postponed as a result. Al-'Attas visited Syria before leaving for Algeria.

Algiers Confirms Presence of Top ETA Man

LD211941 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish
1500 GMT 21 Nov 86

[Text] In the past few days the Algerian authorities have confirmed to the Spanish authorities the presence of the alleged number one man of ETA-Militar, Domingo Iturbe Abasolo, alias Txomin, on Algerian territory. Recently the secretary of state for security, Rafael Vera, and the commissioner general of intelligence, Jesus Martinez Torres, paid a visit to Algeria.

Army Chief of Staff Released From Duties

LD221941 Algiers Domestic Service in French
1830 GMT 22 Nov 86

[Text] The Office of the President of the Republic reports that President Chadli Bendjedid, president of the Republic, secretary general of the National Liberation Front [FLN] has released Major General Mostefa Benloucif from his duties as chief of staff of the National People's Army for health reasons. Major General Abdallah Belhouchet, deputy minister of national defense has been entrusted with the responsibility of chief of staff of the National People's Army.

The posts of deputy chiefs of staff are filled by Brigadiers Kamel Abderrahim and Khaled Nezzar. The latter has also been given responsibility for commanding ground forces.

APS Reports Ethiopian Party-FLN Communique

LD231613 Algiers APS in English 1053 GMT 23 Nov 86

[Text] Algiers, 23 Nov 86 (APS) — A large delegation of the Workers Party of Ethiopia (PTE) led by Mr. Ashagre Yigletu member and secretary of the Central Committee in charge of the Commission of External Relations sojourned in Algeria from 15 to 20 November 1986 at the invitation of the FLN Party.

The joint communique published at the end of this visit reads as follows: During the talks, the Workers Party of Ethiopia and the FLN Party inquired mutually about the political, economic and social activities of their respective parties.

The two delegations exchanged views on the situation prevailing on the international scene particularly in Africa and the Arab world.

In this respect, the two delegations consider that the triumph of the legitimate struggle of the African peoples for independence, progress and prosperity depends to a large extent on solidarity and African unity all the more that Africa is the focus of attention of imperialist, neo-colonialist, racist and Zionist forces.

Hindrances to the process of Namibia and Western Sahara independence and the intensification of repression and racial oppression in South Africa are good examples of this strategy.

The PTE and the FLN party also expressed support and solidarity for the front line countries still facing terrorist and destabilizing acts and repeated aggressions.

They further underlined the link between apartheid and Zionism and the similarity of their policy of oppression and expansion. In this regard, the FLN Party and the PTE called on the African community to counteract the Zionists attempts to penetrate in the African Continent.

African solidarity which made it possible to hallow the righteousness of the Saharan cause should continue so that direct negotiations between Morocco and the Polisario Front could be initiated in conformity with resolution 104 of OAU 19th summit and UN resolutions 40/50 and 41/46 which are likely to guarantee a peaceful, just and lasting solution to the Saharan issue.

The two sides which also tackled the Middle East crisis reaffirmed their steadfast support for the Palestinian people struggle under the leadership of the PLO, its sole and legitimate representative. They also reiterated their conviction that the exercise by the Palestinian people of its inalienable rights, notably its right to self-determination and to the creation of an independent and sovereign state in its homeland is the key to a just and lasting peace in the Middle East.

The two sides expressed satisfaction with the pivotal role played by the non-aligned countries movement which is an essential and irreplaceable factor in the anti-imperialist struggle, the liberation of the Third-World nations, the consolidation of their national independence, the promotion of South-South cooperation and the democratisation of international relations on the basis of free choice by the peoples of their political, social and economic system.

LIBYA

Al-Qadhdhafi Gives Interview to Swedish Paper

LD231430 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic
1330 GMT 23 Nov 86

['Text' of interview with Libyan leader Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, by correspondent of Swedish newspaper, *Aftonbladet*; time and place not given — questions and answers read by announcer]

[Text] Question: Reagan has been trying to justify the recent attack on the Jamahiriyah by saying that it was in reply to terrorism, which he affirms you were behind. What do you say about this?

Answer: We are against terrorism and we have no connection with terrorist groups. We are against the hijacking of planes and the placing of bombs at airports and such actions. We are a small country which wants to live in peace, exactly like Sweden. We support freedom. The U.S. CIA is the one that hatches plots against us. But we do not consider the PLO a collection of terrorist groups at all. The Palestinians are fighting for their freedom and their right to set up their independent state. We should never be held responsible for the actions they carry out or for the methods they pursue.

Questions: What was your feeling at the time of the raid on Tripoli?

Answer: I was completely surprised, for I never at all expected to see superpowers attack my family after midnight. For the Americans to attack military targets was something we had expected. But we never expected them to attack my family directly. Evidently, Reagan sought to kill me. It was for this that he committed a crime which conflicts with the U.S. Constitution which prohibits the assassination of foreign heads of state. The United States has also violated international law by attacking a country which is not in a state of war with it.

Question: Would you desire to retaliate in the face of such a situation? Do you hate Reagan?

Answer: I do not hate anyone. But I feel sorry for Reagan and for the American people who are ruled by such a person. I also believe that Reagan is a dangerous man because he is 100 percent mad. I am not exaggerating. I believe that Reagan is physically and mentally mad. Furthermore, he suffers from old age and cancer. Indeed, his aides and those working with him have begun to lose patience with him and to have doubts about his health. The CIA chief, William Casey, has told his friends that Reagan is mad. We are aware that Reagan daily gets in touch with Casey and asks him: Has anything happened to Al-Qadhdhafi? Reagan must have a tumor in his brain. Those working with him are awaiting his death soon.

Question: How does Libya envisage confronting the American assault?

Answer: The American people must bring Reagan and Thatcher to trial as both of them are accused of murdering children. They must be tried. Failing this, relatives of Libyan families whose sons were martyred will seek a means of responding to this act. These people have the right to act, and I am not responsible for the way they will act now or later on. They have the right to act and I cannot prevent them from this.

Question: But how would Reagan and Thatcher be tried in practice?

Answer: The same way that Nixon was tried and then dismissed from office.

Question: You say that Libya is not against the American people, and that Reagan and his government are your enemies. Is this true?

Answer: People all over the world support us. We received many letters from America and Sweden after the U.S. raid. These letters express support for us. Truly, the American people is not an enemy to us. Our enemy is always Reagan and his group and we will endeavor to fight them.

Question: Will this be accomplished through the international secret army which you talked about during the Harare conference a while ago?

Answer: If America continues its provocations and hostile acts against the Great Jamahiriyah and other small countries I will find myself obliged to leave my country and my people to form an international army to fight America anywhere in the world.

Question: Do you think that the world will consider this army a terrorist group?

Answer: We are against terrorism, but if America continues its terrorist policy we will be forced to take deterrent measures. If no other solutions are found to put an end to the international terrorism conducted by a major power like America, we will seek a solution to fight back against American aggression. America was the one which attacked Libya and not the opposite; America, with its missiles and bombs, will not be able to stand in the way of the international army, but I hope that we will not find ourselves compelled to use such a method. I hope that Reagan will get what he deserves at the hands of the American people.

Question: If everything falls on Reagan's shoulders, will American-Libyan relations change from what they are at the moment if Reagan does not hold power anymore?

Answer: Yes. I am fully confident of this. Our relations were excellent during Carter's term of office. Reagan was the one who implicated his country in this bad situation.

Question: How do you see Reagan's designs against the Jamahiriyah? What does he hold in his quiver?

Answer: Reagan is an actor. His hobby is to write a scenario about international politics. At present he is busy writing a new scenario about Libya. It is likely that the CIA will embark on a number of acts of terrorism and then accuse Libya of them. Or the United States might try to distort Libya's image in the press.

Question: In your speech at the Harare nonaligned conference, you described the member-countries as dummies. Yet the conference adopted a resolution condemning the NATO-American aggression on the Jamahiriyah. Is the Nonaligned Movement a really useless movement and does it have no meaning?

Answer: It was good for the nonaligned conference to pass a resolution condemning the NATO-American aggression. But I still uphold my criticism of the Nonaligned Movement. This is because the colluding countries within the movement have succeeded in weakening it. I would like to see effective measures and not resolutions on paper. We must create opportunities for a collective economic and social and even military defense. This is the only way to achieve genuine development in our countries and to prevent the division of the world into two camps.

Question: Did you have the opportunity of meeting with Olaf Palme?

Answer: No. Unfortunately I did not meet with him. I felt very sad when I heard of the abominable crime that ended his life. Libya and the whole world lost a true friend by his death. Palme was a sincere, brave man who supported the small countries' right to self-determination. Palme has paid dearly for this. I believe the CIA and probably the Zionists as well were behind his assassination because of his support for the struggle of the Palestinian people.

Question: What is your vision of how justice and peace can be secured in the world?

Answer: Through disarmament and the creation of a universal popular front not controlled by parties or governments; through the creation of a program where the people and the masses rule, and not governments, classes, or the army. By so doing we would be able to create opportunities to secure justice and peace on earth.

JANA Praises UN Condemnation of U.S. Raid

LD211434 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 0915 GMT 21 Nov 86

[Text] Tripoli, 21 Nov (JANA) — The international community yesterday evening endorsed with an overwhelming majority the resolution condemning the failed U.S.-NATO aggression against the Libyan Arab people.

The JANA international affairs editor, commenting on this overwhelming victory of the Great Jamahiriyah at this international gathering, said: Observers who were present at the United Nations General Assembly sessions throughout its debate on the resolution condemning the rabid dog of Israel's administration for its aggression against the Great Jamahiriyah, were unanimous in pointing out the great implications of voting on the draft resolution when complete Arab and African unanimity emerged in support of the resolution condemning the rabid dog of Israel's administration.

Media observers noted that this Arab-African unanimity on the side of the Great Jamahiriyah was an overwhelming victory recorded in the Arab and African arenas in favor of the Great Jamahiriyah.

Observers at UN sessions and media circles confirmed that the Great Jamahiriyah was able with firmness, strength, and determination not to yield to U.S. domination in its own backyard, [New York] despite its possession of the unjust right of rejection, the so-called veto. [sentence as received] These observers also noted that for the first time in the history of the United Nations General Assembly and of the United Nations, political and public defeat has been inflicted on the United States.

The JANA international affairs editor adds in connection with the United Nations General Assembly resolution condemning the U.S. aggression against the Great Jamahiriyah: Those who have followed what happened today at the United Nations General Assembly will realize that what happened was an enormous historic act for the Great Jamahiriyah and an overwhelming success for it in the international arena.

He adds that this victory scored by the Great Jamahiriyah will undoubtedly effect a fundamental change in the international organization and will lead to the end of U.S. influence and control over the United Nations. This new defeat for the rabid dog of Israel's administration from the UN rostrum will be added to the series of defeats with which the rabid dog of Israel's administration's decisions have been meeting since the end of 1985 and from which time they began to think about launching an armed attack on Libya.

The JANA international affairs editor says that what happened today at the United Nations General Assembly clearly and lucidly represents the sincere revolutionary arguments submitted by the leader of the revolution at the summit meeting of the nonaligned countries in Harare when he specified the current international conflict as being between two camps: one being the liberation camp and the other the imperialist camp. The imperialist camp is facing definite defeat at all levels, political and economic.

The JANA international affairs editor, at the end of his commentary, saluted all the countries which stood fast against U.S. arrogance and voted in favor of the Great Jamahiriyah and in favor of justice and right. He says that together, from inside the liberation camp, we shall march to victory and defeat the imperialist camp.

U.S. Policy 'Exposed'

LD211602 Tripoli JANA in English 1413 GMT 21 Nov 86

[Text] New York, Al Harth 21, *Jamahiriyah News Agency* — The two representatives of Great al-Jamahiriya and Syria at the U.N. have exposed the U.S. policy during the discussion of its aggression against Libya.

They have both refuted the fabrications and allegations of the representative of the U.S. mobile aircraft carrier Britain.

The Syrian representative has stressed that terrorism is a crime his country is suffering from, but one should draw a distinction between terrorists and freedom-fighters.

Reagan in 'Panic' After Vote

LD231202 Tripoli JANA in English 1035 GMT 23 Nov 86

[Text] Tripoli, Al Harth 23, *Jamahiryah News Agency* — JANA has learnt that child killer Reagan was hit with panic and fear as he was following the results of the voting at the General

Assembly of the United Nations and the overwhelming condemnation by member states of his administration's failing barbaric aggression against Great Jamahiriyah.

He kept in touch throughout the debate with the delegate of his administration to the General Assembly. Reagan was angry and asked his delegate to use the policy of threats against the countries which supported Libya.

Mad Reagan was personally pursuing the voting process at the General Assembly. This has never been done by any American President in history.

Furthermore, JANA learnt that the delegate of the administration to the UN, Ambassador General Vernon Walters, submitted a full report right after the voting to an emergency meeting of senior administration officials who threatened, in accordance with the instructions of mad Reagan, to take firm and retaliatory measures against the United Nations similar to those taken against the UNESCO.

Meeting Held With Italy's Andreotti on Malta

LD221328 Tripoli JANA in English 1055 GMT 22 Nov 86

[Text] Valletta, Al-Harth 22, *Jamahiriyah News Agency* — The secretary of the People's Committee for the Foreign Liaison Bureau met with the Italian Foreign Minister Giulio Andreotti in Valletta.

Mr Andreotti declared that the talks were useful and constructive and enabled us to discuss international and bilateral issues.

The Italian minister asserted his country's desire to develop its relations with Great Jamahiriyah.

Officials Received by Maltese Prime Minister

LD222155 Tripoli Voice of Greater Arab Homeland in Arabic 1815 GMT 21 Nov 86

[Text] This morning in the Maltese capital of Valletta, Dr Karmienu Bonnici, Maltese prime minister, received the brother secretary of the People's Committee of the People's Bureau for Foreign Liaison. The meeting was attended by Dr Sceberras Trigona, Maltese minister of foreign affairs and culture; the brother secretary of the Libyan Arab People's Bureau in Malta; and the Maltese charge d'affaires in the Great Jamahiriyah.

Iran's Sheykh ol-Eslam Arrives in Tripoli

LD221628 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1545 GMT 22 Nov 86

[Text] Tripoli, 22 Nov (JANA) — Brother Hoseyn Sheykh ol-Eslam, deputy foreign minister in the Islamic Republic of Iran, has praised the brave and honorable stands of the Libyan Arab people in their firm confrontation of imperialism and its agents. He confirmed anew in a statement to JANA on arrival in Tripoli at noon today the Iranian people's support for and solidarity with their brothers the Libyan Arab people and the joint action for the fierce confrontation of the terrorist conspiracies being hatched by America, the leader of international terrorism and the Great Satan.

Brother Hoseyn Sheykh ol-Eslam stressed the need for the development and consolidation of relations between the two countries for the sake of the supremacy of Islam and Muslims all over the world.

IRNA Reports Mansur Discussions

LD232013 Tehran IRNA in English 1848 GMT 23 Nov 86

[Text] Tehran, Nov. 23, IRNA — Iran's deputy foreign minister in charge of political affairs Hoseyn Sheykh ol-Eslam discussed important regional developments as well as bilateral relations with Libya's Secretary for Foreign Liaison Kamil Hasan Mansur in Tripoli, Libya, Sunday.

Sheykh ol-Eslam said that despite all plots hatched by the U.S. and its regional reactionaries, Muslim and progressive forces are achieving brilliant victories in the region to the extent that even Reagan has confessed them.

Referring to the Islamic Republic's military and political victories in the Iraqi-imposed war, Sheykh ol-Eslam said that Iraq's internal situation is steadily deteriorating, and that Muslim combatants are ready to inflict the final blow on the Baghdad regime.

Mansur in reply noted the recent U.S. humiliation vis-a-vis Iran, and said that such a scandal once again unveiled U.S. hypocrisy.

Tehran and Tripoli should further expand their cooperation and deal greater blows on the White House, said Mansur. "Downfall of the Iraqi regime would undoubtedly deal a very heavy blow on the U.S.," Mansur added.

Received by Jallud

LD232029 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1834 GMT 23 Nov 86

[Text] Tripoli, 23 Nov (JANA) — This evening Staff Major 'Abd al-Salam Jallud received Brother Hoseyn Sheykh ol-Eslam, Iranian assistant foreign minister. The meeting was attended by a member of the People's Committee of the People's Foreign Liaison Bureau and the Iranian ambassador to the Great Jamahiriyah.

Tunisian Premier States Desire To Improve Ties

LD221115 Tripoli JANA in English 0810 GMT 22 Nov 86

[Text] Paris, Al-Harth 22, *Jamahiriyah News Agency* — Prime Minister Rachid Sfar of Tunisia asserted his keenness to improve the Libyan Arab-Tunisian relations.

In an interview with *Al-Mustaqbal* magazine yesterday he said that contacts between the two sisterly countries are under way to consolidate their fraternal relations.

Opposition Leader Al-Bakkush Addresses People

JN220854 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1820 GMT 21 Nov 86

[Address by 'Abd al-Hamid al-Bakkush, leader of the Libya Liberation Organization [Munadhdhamat Tahrir Libya], to the Libyan people on the anniversary of the United Nation's recognition of the Libyan people's right to self-determination, carried within the "Libya Corner" program — live or recorded]

[Excerpts] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. Brother and sister citizens in long-enduring Libya, Libya which has been enduring tyranny ever since it was afflicted with the disaster of dictatorship and autocratic rule, Libya which has been enduring crimes and destruction ever since Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi monopolized power, Libya which has been endurig the waste of money, the forceful dispersal of our people, the spread of ignorance, and the corruption of all that is good and beautiful in our lives: Brothers and sisters, I extend to you a greeting of love and all my regards. As I meet with you today after many years since our last meeting on the radio, I have been carrying you in my heart and you were carrying me in your hearts. Although sometimes I directly meet with some of you, both within the beloved homeland or outside it — in difficult circumstances of which you are aware — I always meet with every man, woman, and child of you in my thoughts and feelings. We are never apart however long the distances which separate us.

Brothers and sisters, I address you today to renew my pledge that I will remain with you until, with God's help, the rule of terrorism which is being imposed on you now and threatens your future ends — a rule which has become unbearable to you as it has become unbearable to all believers.

I am truly pleased to address you today, on 21 November, the day on which the United Nations adopted a resolution on the independence of Libya in 1949, a resolution which constitutes a turning point in the contemporary history of our people and a recognition by the entire world of the struggle of our Muslim Libyan Arab people and of their right to the freedom for which they sacrificed a great deal and for which they paid in blood. The 21st of November is a day on which the entire world saluted the struggle of our fathers and forefathers and paid tribute to the struggle of our leaders and the sacrifices of our martyrs who deserve to be remembered. We must commemorate this day, the day which the tyrannical Al-Qadhdhafi sought to obliterate from our memory, just as he sought to obliterate all the glories of our people, leaders, and thinkers, thinking he could persuade us we were born on the day he seized power in our country as though we did not exist before then.

It is time to respond to our tyrant by reviving the memory of that great day. I call on you to commemorate the occasion by expressing your defiance of tyranny and rejecting the attempt to falsify history and sever the ties between generations. [passage omitted]

As I talk to you I feel that you also are talking to me. I am always thinking of you and I know you also think of me as one who knows his duty toward you, whose conscience is clear, who has not committed a crime against his people, and who never betrayed the trust placed in him. I have been a loyal son of Libya who has devoted his life to you and to a great dream bound to be achieved: my dream and your dream of a pure Muslim Arab Libya, a Libya where security and prosperity prevail, a Libya governed by its people in a civilized, modern, and democratic regime where everyone enjoys freedom of expression and where every man and woman geuninely participate in the decision-making process. That great dream is bound to be achieved with God's help and with sacrifices by all of us. It will continue to be unattainable as long as we submit to the tyranny of Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi and to the destruction he brings upon us. [passage omitted]

We have spent 17 years in which families have been separated and hearts broken, generations made ignorant, money wasted on terrorism, and our soldiers and officers killed in adventures and plots against neighbors. They were 17 years of gang rule in which our country became a shelter for murderers and criminals, in which all administrative and educational institutions were destroyed, the affairs of the people handed over to demagogues and ignorant kids, and the wealth of the people dissipated so that the Libyan who floats on a lake of oil now stretches out his hand begging for a piece of bread or soap.

Ever since he came to power, this creature withheld supplies, hid our wealth, used us as though we were his slaves, and tried with the chaos and clamor he raises to blind us so we could not see his actions. Has he succeeded in achieving his objective? Has Al-Qadhdhafi really convinced us that we rule ourselves and that we are living in the greatest Jamahiriyah in history while we are living like frightened slaves, not daring even to criticize, with no contribution to make for our country, unable to do anything about what he is doing to our boys and girls, drowning in a sea of charlatanry and falsification, and victims of want, fear, and terrorism? [passage omitted]

I want to explain to the coming new generations, whose cause this is and who are the fuel of the disaster, I want to make it clear to them that Al-Qadhdhafi's rule deprives them of their future and cripples their growth. They should compare the state of our country to how it could be if the tyrannical rule ends and is replaced by a government of the people founded on the supremacy of written, specific laws and on the authority of clear constitutional institutions, freedom of expression, a free press, freddom of education and opposition, and the independence and inviolability of the judiciary, a government where responsibilities are assigned according to merit and not allegiance, a government where the men and women of our people have the freedom to elect rulers and legislators and the freedom to remove them in a civilized manner.

The young generation should compare their state today with the state they could enjoy if Libya's assets were spent on construction, education, and sound scientific development, if people were given the freedom to use their energies for work, if the right of individual initiative were exercised, and if Libyans' minds were set free to build the homeland in a civilized era of knowledge.

What a vast difference between the unprecedented tragedy we are experienciang and the government we want where reason, discipline, and freedom prevail. It suffices to illustrate this vast difference to realize that the man who is controlling our destiny and deciding our affairs is sick, ignorant, and perverted. [passage omitted]

Let me say to you that had I lost hope of returning to you when I left Libya I would not have left you at all. I believe in returning to Libya as much as I believe in God. I never doubted this at all.

Brother and sister citizens, perhaps you agree with me when I say it is time to stand together and oppose our perverted and sick dictator not out of rancor — for I bear no rancor toward him or anyone else — but because of his tyranny, perversion, and crimes which make him unworthy of ruling us, indeed unworthy of being an ordinary soldier in our country. It is time, brothers and sisters, for you to arise in the face of treachery and treason. The ruler who dissipates the people's assets, interests, and freedoms for his own personal interests and to safeguard his power is exactly like the ruler who wastes the resources of the people in return for money or power given by imperialism. It is time for you to be united, to trust each other, have love in your hearts, and arise — soldiers and civilians — as one man and rebel against this perverted dictator and his ignorant and sick gangs.

You must unite — men and women, workers and peasants, students and employees, soldiers and officers — to boycott the regime and fight it with every weapon and every means and call for just, civilized, and clean government. I am with you to herald the Libya of the future where freedom prevails and whose path is illuminated by reason and moderation. Those of us who are trying to find a way to travel outside the country should concentrate on traveling to the future of the country. [passage omitted]

I want to address some words to our military. They are the ammunition of the future and the hope for liberation and salvation. Officers and soldiers of our people, you more than anyone else are aware of the enormity of the disaster which has befallen our people. Some of you are living the tragedy we are experiencing and realize Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi has almost turned you into an army of occupation, a Libyan Army occupying Libya and oppressing their brothers and kinfolk all for the sake of maintaining an ignorant man in power whose hobby is killing and destruction and whose only qualification to rule is an ability to frighten and terrorize people.

Is it not time, soldiers and officers of Libya, to cut off the hand of this creature who has ruled as he pleases for the past 17 years, destroying all that is good and distorting all that is beautiful in our lives? What has this Mu'ammar achieved for you or for himself, despite all the sacrifices and destruction he brought upon us?

It is time, soldiers and officers, to foil Al-Qadhdhafi's attempt to turn our Armed Forces into a gang serving his crimes and protecting his throne. It is time for you to return to us. In particular, it is time for the former members of the Revolution Command Council [RCC] to return to our people who honored them. A great responsibility falls on the RCC members who are still within the colonel's circles, be they near or far, like Brothers 'Abd al-Salam Jallud, Mustafa al-Kharrubi, Abu Bakir Yunis, and Al-Khuwaylidi al-Humaydi. You are one of our hopes and you shoulder the responsibility of wresting our Armed Forces from Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi and depriving him of this weapon, as he is enslaving the Armed Forces and using them to enslave us. I do not say this to threaten you, but it is a call from me and from the people that you belong to the future not to the past and that you should tie yourselves to the future, not to the past. You have not been voluntarily sullied by the regime.

We want you and those like you, who did not choose to commit crimes as leaders, to take us to the era of freedom, reason, and propserity. Just as we believe that your present circumstances make you captives of that abhorrent regime, you must complete the task of salvation so our belief will be vindicated. [passage omitted on his feelings when he heard his home was demolished by Al-Qadhdhafi's mob]

We greet all strugglers who have spent their years in Al-Qadhdhafi's prisons and all the youth who have not stopped struggling by printing leaflets and writing on walls. We salute in particular the courage of that struggling group which dealt a blow at the terrorist gangs in Banghazi, that group which defied tryanny on the regime's television and proclaimed the dawn of freedom and the new era.

Brothers and sisters, there is not enough time and words are inadequate to express that which is between us. Now that I have to conclude this meeting, I must remind you of the pledge we took together and affirm to you that I will keep my pledge to you just as you keep your pledge until the generation of the revolution triumphs and we proclaim, with God's help and with your sacrifices, the establishment of the homeland of freedom, reason, wisdom, justice, and prosperity. Until we meet again, you will stay with me in my thoughts and I hope to be with you in your thoughts. Peace and God's mercy be upon you.

MOROCCO

Saudi Crown Prince 'Abdallah Arrives on Visit

LD220510 Rabat Domestic Service in Arabic
2000 GMT 21 Nov 86

[Excerpt] Prince 'Abdallah ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, Saudi crown prince, deputy prime minister, and National Guard commander arrived in Morocco this evening. He was welcomed at Sale airport by Crown Prince Sidi Mohamed. [passage omitted]

Received by King Hassan

LD222329 Rabat MAP in English 1155 GMT 22 Nov 86

[Text] Rabat, Nov 22 (MAP) — King Hassan II of Morocco received here Friday at the Royal Palace of Rabat Saudi Crown Prince 'Abdallah ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, vice-president of the ministerial council and commander of the Saudi National Guard.

King Hassan II was flanked by Crown Prince Sidi Mohamed and Prince Moulay Rachid. The Moroccan monarch hosted afterwards a dinner banquet in the honor of the Saudi prince.

The dinner was also attended by Moroccan Cabinet members and the delegation accompanying the Saudi crown prince. The Saudi crown prince arrived in Rabat Friday late in the afternoon.

SUDAN

SPLM Official Says Garang Alive, in Addis Ababa

JN231745 Abu Dhabi AL-ITTIHAD in Arabic 22 Nov 86 p 1

[Text] Addis Ababa — Lieutenant Colonel (Deng Alor), official in charge of the Sudanese People's Liberation Movement [SPLM] office in Addis Ababa, in a statement to *Al-Ittihad* has denied Sudanese press reports that SPLM leader John Garang is dead. (Deng) said Garang is currently in Addis Ababa and that he will hold a press conference soon in which he will personally refute the "Khartoum rumors."

Top Garang Aide Said Detained in Ethiopia

EA232319 Omdurman Domestic Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 23 Nov 86

[Text] Well-informed sources say that Dr Lam Akol [alternate member of SPLM-SPLA Political Military High Command and zonal commander for Northern Upper Nile] has been detained in Addis Ababa following differences between him and John Garang. The sources added that Dr Lam Akol admitted there were continuing differences between the Garang group and Anyanya II. The conflict shifted to areas which do not accept Garang's ideas.

The sources confirmed that the shooting down of a civilian plane over the city of Malakal increased Lam Akol's criticism of the course pursued by the movement against civilians. The Ethiopian Government detained him after it became impatient with his ideas. The sources confirmed that the movement suffers from severe splits, from top to bottom, particularly after the shooting down of the civilian plane.

SPLA Attacks Tonj in South; 17 Soldiers Killed

EA221744 (Clandestine) Radio of the Sudanese People's Liberation Army in English 1300 GMT 22 Nov 86

[Excerpt] Units of Shark Battalion under the overall command of Lieutenant Colonel Bona Abang Dhol and under the combat command of Captain (Albion Ater) shelled and raided enemy positions inside Tonj town for the third time in less than a week. Seventeen enemy soldiers were killed and many others were wounded. The correspondent [not further identified] says that the recent shelling was directed at the enemy's main garrison, and the raid was on the enemy's positions at the bridge. Two foxholes of the enemy at the bridge were destroyed.

The correspondent says that this latest offensive against the enemy in Tonj has lowered the morale of the enemy soldiers there. The food shortage in the enemy's garrison is also reported to have worsened. [passage omitted]

Further on Al-Mahdi's 19 Nov News Conference

EA222158 Omdurman Domestic Service in Arabic 1610 GMT 19 Nov 86

[Question and answer session at news conference by Prime Minister al-Sadiq al-Mahdi at the Omdurman television studios on 19 November — recorded]

[Excerpts][Question] In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful. Sulayman Salah al-Din, *Al-Usbu*. Your excellency, prime minister: A high-level government source has told us that there are foreign quarters, and perhaps, [words indistinct] are trying to get Garang's movement out of Ethiopia, to transfer the conflict with Sudan to other states like Zaire or Uganda, and [words indistinct], so that Ethiopia barters the problem of Eritrea for that of southern Sudan. What is your opinion on this? [passage omitted]

[Al-Mahdi] [passage omitted] [Words indistinct] personally, I think that there are indications of attempts by different forces to influence John Garang's movement in some direction. But I cannot (?go into) the details of who wants what. But what is important is that there are different attempts to exercise influence in different directions. As I said, personally, I think that if the movement becomes independent in its outlook, reaching a peaceful agreement will be possible.

But as for Sudan and its neighbors, in fact, Sudan wants contacts between it and its neighbors to be peaceful; it wants relations to be normalized, but I think that if Sudan is compared with neighboring countries, and if the question is asked which of us is more capable of harming his neighbor by using internal factors, in my opinion Sudan, assuming the possibility of it being harmed by others, will be least affected, compared with the harm which it is able to inflict on others if it enters into these equations based on harming others and being harmed. What is important is that we say in this regard: I do not wish evil for I have abandoned evil, but when I am compelled to do evil, then I shall do it. I think in this field we are in a position that though we could possibly be harmed, we would be less affected by harm from others, and our cherished hope is that a mood will prevail in the area based on good-neighborliness between all concerned, with the door being slammed against being harmed and doing harm, and opened to complete cooperation, as was agreed in principle at the Nairobi summit held some months ago.

However, as I said, there are many currents trying to gain influence in John Garang's movement so as to use it in the way they want. But I reiterate that this movement is still a captive, a captive as regards movement toward us for an accord or a peaceful solution, and a captive as regards any other quarters which want to use it, and so, until further notice, it will remain in captivity as far as we are concerned. [passage omitted]

[Question] Muhammad 'Abd al-Ghaffar, *Al-Quwat al-Musallahah* newspaper. Your excellency, prime minister, and defense minister: You said one of the results of your recent trip abroad is that Sudan will witness assistance in the military field. [passage omitted]

[Al-Mahdi] Regarding military dealings, what we have done is that we have opened the door to making military deals with all parties: superpowers, large states, small states, Turkey, and others. That is in all fields, so that Sudan benefits from military technology for developing and modernizing its Armed Forces. This aim will be subject to bilateral agreements and programs to be accomplished between those concerned in our Armed Forces and other quarters which [words indistinct]. [passage omitted]

[Question][Unidentified reporter] One of the quarters responsible for relief operations, without informing the government that it was establishing contacts with the rebels, violated, in the process, the government's relief program and its political plans. What are the regulations that the government is laying down to assess this (?situation)?

[Al-Mahdi] This is a very big question. Firstly, on what concerns the relief organizations: Since the beginning of this government, we have adopted — as part of a new policy of control and a new approach to the relief question — the approach of coordinating the work of the relief organizations. Wherever we witness any extremism on their part, as happened in the case of a certain person, we settle the matter by expelling the persons concerned. We are in the process of re-registering these organizations according to objective factors to ensure that their work is confined to relief, and not linked with any other matter. [passage omitted]

[Question] *Al-Watan al-Arabi*: [paper name only as heard] After the recent explosions in Kassala came to the attention of the public and official opinion, is there an inclination to curb the Eritrean movement in return for the curbing of John Garang's movement by Ethiopia?

[Al-Mahdi] The situation which occurred was condemned by our Eritrean brothers. As you know, there was widespread chaos regarding the position of all the refugees in Sudan: No discipline, no identity cards, no opportunity for work, no control over residence, and so on. All this was inherited chaos. Now we are working to control them, irrespective of the explosions which took place, so as to set up a clear basis for refugee [word indistinct], which will lead to the refugees in Sudan managing their own affairs. The security of Sudan comes first.

Authorities in South Expel Two Relief Workers

LD230346 Kuwait KUNA in English 1700 GMT 22 Nov 86

[Text] Khartoum, Nov 22 (KUNA) — The local authorities in southern Sudan today ordered the expulsion of two foreign relief officials for their objection to the instruction over food distribution.

SUNA reporting from Juba, capital of the troubled south said the military governor of Equatoria region Peter Cirillo ordered the two aliens to leave the region within 72 hours because they rejected the authorities' policy regarding the escort of relief convoys which will distribute the food materials to the people suffering from famine.

The agency identified the two expelled personnel as Erich Bartin of the Oxfam organization and Father John Kannen, head of the steering committee of the Combined Agencies and Relief Teams (CART).

The Sudanese Government has repeatedly accused that some foreign relief agencies are cooperating with the rebels of Sudan People's Liberation Movement SPLM by providing them with relief supplies.

The Government asked all relief agencies to distribute relief aid under the escort of the government Army.

Statement Issued on Administration of South

EA230028 Omdurman Domestic Service in Arabic 1500 GMT 22 Nov 86

[Text] The General Secretariat of the Council of Ministers issued a statement today about certain threats it has received regarding the administration of the south. The following is the text of the statement:

Certain political forces in the south have sent us telegrams saying that they will oppose and resist the southern council if it is established. Other forces say that unless the council has the same powers as the former higher executive council, they will oppose and resist it. The government has consulted all the southern political forces on this matter. What it intends to do is the result of consultation and wide participation in drawing up the decision. On the basis of its democratic commitment the government welcomes citizens' opinions on issues so long as they are expressed in a peaceful way and take account of the circumstances which the country is passing through.

However, threats of disturbances, demonstrations, and other such things are rejected. Security organizations will prevent expression of views which threaten the country's security, particularly in the present sensitive circumstances of the south. Therefore, we ask citizens to discontinue these threats. The south has political forces which exchange views on national issues. In Equatoria in particular, there is representation. So what is the point of sending warnings as if there were no consultation or participation in the country's affairs? Our democracy has its own institutions which make decisions on controversial matters. Citizens must respect the democratic institutions. Democracy does not mean incapability or hesitation, but decisiveness after the necessary study and participation. This is what we want to clarify and we ask God to grant us success in serving our country.

[Signed] The General Secretariat of the Council of Ministers

State Council Member Returns From Egyptian Visit

JN231114 Khartoum SUNA in English 1033 GMT 23 Nov 86

[Text] Khartoum, Nov. 23 (SUNA) — Member of the Supreme Council Muhammad al-Hasan Yasin returned here last night from Egypt after a five-day official visit to that sister country.

Yasin met, during the visit, with senior Egyptian officials and discussed with them bilateral relations and issues of mutual concern. He described his visit to Egypt as successful, adding that relations between Sudan and Egypt will witness positive progress during the next period.

TUNISIA

LE MONDE Banned Over Bourguiba Succession Stories

LD211943 Paris Domestic Service in French
1700 GMT 21 Nov 86

[Text] Tunisians will not be able to read the paper *Le Monde* for a month. The daily has been banned by the Tunis authorities following the publication of an article devoted to the succession of President Bourguiba.

Yesterday's copies were even seized. The management of *Le Monde* has protested against this sanction, all the more so since this subject, the French daily considers, is at the heart of all current Tunisian conversation and political life.

PDRY's Al-'Attas Meets Bourguiba on Stopover

LD240019 Tunis Domestic Service in Arabic
2300 GMT 23 Nov 86

[Text] Hayoar Abu Bakr al-'Attas, chairman of the PDRY Supreme People's Council Presidium, yesterday afternoon made a stopover at Tunis-Carthage International Airport on his way to Algeria. He was welcomed by Hedi Mabrouk, minister of foreign affairs. Chairman al-'Attas made a statement to the radio correspondent in which he expressed his satisfaction with the stopover in Tunisia and the brotherly, warm reception he was accorded by President Habib Bourguiba. He added that the relations which link Democratic Yemen with Tunisia are brotherly relations, and expressed his hope that they will develop and strengthen in the future for the development and progress of both the Tunisian and Democratic Yemeni peoples, and for the benefit of the Arab causes. The PDRY chairman expressed his wishes for Tunisia and the Tunisian people for more progress and prosperity.

The Algerian news agency has announced the postponement of the visit to Algeria scheduled to start yesterday [23 November] by the PDRY chairman, due to bad weather conditions and poor visibility. The agency added that the plane carrying the South Yemeni chairman was unable to land at Algiers airport, and headed for Tunisia.

ETHIOPIA

Foreign Ministry Official Defects at UN

EA211947 (Clandestine) Voice of the Broad Masses of Eritrea in Tigrinya 0400 GMT 21 Nov 86

[Text] Ethiopia — The acting head of the African and Middle East Affairs Department in the Foreign Ministry of the WPE government, Asaminew Gebre Wolde, has announced his defection from the Dergue. Asaminew Gebre Wolde, a member of the Ethiopian delegation to the recent UN General Assembly in New York, decided to remain in the United States after staying in New York for some time. It is to be recalled that a month ago the head of the delegation, Foreign Minister Goshu Wolde, also defected. Asaminew Gebre Wolde stated: The system in Ethiopia is not beneficial to the people, and my life was also in danger; therefore, I decided to defect.

KUNA Reports Unification of Eritrean Fronts

LD231005 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 0829 GMT 23 Nov 86

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 23 Nov (KUNA) — The merger of two Eritrean revolution groups — the Popular Front for the Liberation of Eritrea, and the Eritrean Liberation Front, Central Command — has been announced.

A statement received by KUNA here today says that this merger experiment of the two groups constitutes a unique step on the road to unifying the struggle of the Eritrean revolution. It is not a result of statements and compromise formulas or agreements to serve the interests of certain parties or tactical political bargains or foreign or internal pressures. "It is a step that crystalizes free will and a principled faith in the cause of unity. It is based on unity of vision and democratic methods and practics and is intended to bolster the national line," the statement says.

The statement adds that two meetings at the level of the leaders of both fronts took place on 21 September and 21 October which led to the adoption of the resolution unifying the two groups on the basis of adherence to the principle of the issue of unity from the point of view of the sublime national interest which rises above all other considerations.

The statement calls on all the Eritrean national forces to place the national interest above all other considerations and to struggle to enhance and enlarge national unity through the adoption of practical steps that will serve the Eritrean revolutionary forces' unity, inspired by the pioneering experience of the unity of the two organizations which is based on the practical exercise of the common struggle against imperialism and on the adoption of democratic dialogue as a means and a sound way toward the realization of unity.

Radio on Fighting Between Ethiopian Units

EA230010 (Clandestine) Voice of the Broad Masses of Eritrea in Amharic 1300 GMT 22 Nov 86

[Text] On 17 November 1986 a gun battle took place between members of the Dergue's regular army and soldiers belonging to its plainclothes force. Four people were killed in the battle, which took place at Adi Tekelezan. In a similar incident at (Adi teter) on 10 November, one plainclothes soldier was killed and another seriously wounded. The situation reflects the ever growing contradiction between Ethiopia's army and its plainclothes soldiers.

TANZANIA

President Receives Iraqi Minister

EA221518 Dar es Salaam Domestic Service in Swahili 0700 GMT 21 Nov 86

[Text] Dar es Salaam: President Ali Hassan Mwinyi has urged Iran and Iraq to end the Gulf war and utilize their wealth to rebuild their countries. President Mwinyi issued the call yesterday when he received an Iraqi delegation led by Light Industries Minister Tariq Hamad al-'Abdallah, at State House, Dar es Salaam. Mr al-'Abdallah led his country's delegation at the Tanzania-Iraq joint Commission talks which ended in Dar es Salaam yesterday.

UGANDA

Cabinet Reshuffled, New Appointments Made

EA212115 Kampala Domestic Service in English 1905 GMT 21 Nov 86

[Text] President Yoweri Museveni has made reshuffles and new appointments in the cabinet. In a press release just issued this evening, the president has appointed the following persons as cabinet ministers:

Professor Yoweri Kyesimira, minister of planning and economic development; Dr George Kanyeihamba, minister of commerce; Mrs Betty Bigombe, deputy minister in the Prime Minister's Office and Mr Kafumbe Mukasa, deputy minister of finance.

At the same time, he has carried out a cabinet reshuffle affecting the following ministers:

Professor Ponsiano Mulema from Ministry of Finance to Ministry of Regional Cooperation; Mr S. Okurut from the Ministry of Transport to the Ministry of Youth, Culture, and Sports; Mr Kirunda Kivejinyja from the Ministry of Rehabilitation to Transport and Communications; Mr J. Bidandi Ssali from the Ministry of Labour to Energy; Mr Joseph Okune from the Ministry of Planning and Economic Development to the Ministry of Environment Protection; Dr Kiyonga from the Ministry of Marketing and Cooperatives to the Ministry of Finance; Mr Ssebaana Kizito from the Ministry of Regional Cooperation to Ministry of Marketing and Cooperatives; Dr Alex Ofumbi from the Ministry of Youth, Culture, and Sports to Ministry of

Rehabilitation and Mr Robert Ekinu from deputy minister of finance to deputy minister of transport.

The following appointments have also been made in respect to stated state agencies below: Governor, Bank of Uganda: Dr Suleiman Kiggundu; Managing director and chairman, Uganda Commercial Bank: Dr Frank Mwine; and director-general of customs: Professor Sam Karugire.

CAMEROON

Cabinet Reshuffled by Presidential Decrees

AB211943 Yaounde Domestic Service in French
1900 GMT 21 Nov 86

[Text] A decree signed by the head of state appoints a director of the president's cabinet. With effect from the signing date of this decree, Dr Robert Mbella Mbappe is hereby appointed director of the president's cabinet.

Another decree signed by the head of state appoints a secretary general and a deputy secretary general of the government. The following persons are hereby appointed to the following functions with effect from the signing date of the decree:

Secretary General of the Government: Jean Nkuete
Deputy Secretary General of the Government: Prof Joseph Owona

A third decree amends Article 1 of Decree No 85 of 24 August 1985 appointing cabinet members.

Considering the Constitution, considering Decree No 85 reorganizing the government, the president of the Republic hereby decrees: With effect from the signing date of this decree, the following persons are hereby appointed to the following functions:

Minister of Housing and Town Planning: Ferdinand Leopold Oyono
Minister of Territorial Administration:Jerome Emilien Abondo
Minister Delegate at the Presidency in Charge of Defense: Michel Meva'a Meboutou
Minister of National Education: Prof Georges Ngango
Minister of Higher Education and Scientific Research: Abdoulaye Babale
Minister of Finance: Boto Angon
Minister of Information and Culture: Ibrahim Mbombo Njoya
Minister of Youth and Sports: Dr Joseph Fofe
Minister of Labor and Social Welfare: Philippe Mataga

The other provisions of Article 1 of Decree No 85 of 24 August 1985 appointing cabinet members remain valid.

Another decree appoints members of the private cabinet of the president of the Republic. With effect from the signing date of the present decree, the following persons are appointed to the following functions:

Chief of Cabinet: Samuel Libock
Deputy Chief of Cabinet: Rene Sadi

Biya Signs Decrees Reorganizing Presidency

AB212022 Yaounde Domestic Service in French
1900 GMT 21 Nov 86

[Text] Following his address to the nation last night, the head of state, Paul Biya, today signed decrees outlining the new Presidency of the Republic and creating review commissions in certain government departments.

The Presidency of the Republic, according to one of today's decrees, henceforth comprises the president's cabinet, the General Secretariat of Government, the president's private cabinet, the president's special command post, the Ministry of Defense placed under the authority of a minister delegate, the service in charge of relations with assemblies also placed under the authority of a minister delegate, the Ministry in Charge of Missions, the Ministry of Public Contracts placed under the authority of a minister delegate, the services of the General State Inspectorate for Administrative Reform also under a minister delegate, the Secretariat of State for Internal Security, roving ambassadors, and the private secretariat of the president.

CAR

Constitution Approved; Kolingba Gets 6-Year Term

HK230426 Hong Kong AFP in English
0420 GMT 23 Nov 86

[Text] Bangui, Nov 23 (AFP) — About 90 per cent of Central African Republic voters have approved the country's new constitution giving President Andre Kolingba a six-year term and making the country a one-party state, according to unofficial sources.

Approval in the November 21 referendum fell to 70 per cent however in the capital, Bangui, they said.

The voters were asked to endorse Gen Kolingba's policy of "pursuing efforts to achieve unity, peace and progress."

The referendum was being held as preparations continued for the trial of the country's deposed former leader Jean-Bedel Bokassa, who returned from exile last month and was immediately arrested.

Bokassa, who proclaimed himself emperor in 1977, was condemned to death in absentia for murder and other charges after being overthrown in 1979. Gen Kolingba seized power in 1981.

CHAD

Three GUNT Factions Denounce French, Libyan Role

AB211840 Paris AFP in French 1811 GMT 21 Nov 82

[Text] Brazzaville, 21 Nov (AFP) — Three factions of the GUNT [Transitional National Union Government] (armed opposition to Habre's regime) today in Brazzaville denounced France's and Libya's role in Chad.

The delegations of the Western Armed Forces, the Original Frolinat, and the People's Revolutionary Movement led respectively by Moussa Medella Mahamat Seid, Abdelkader Yacine, and Wadal Abdelkader Kamougue, which yesterday denounced the new GUNT proclaimed in Cotonou on 16 November by Acheikh ibn Oumar, state in a joint communique that "the situation prevailing in Chad is characterized by flagrant external interferences, namely by France and Libya, which threaten the very existence of our country as a free and sovereign state."

After calling on all "patriotic" forces of Chad to distance themselves from the new GUNT, "which does not serve the national interests," the communique urges Libya and France to back the efforts by the "current OAU chairman toward a peaceful solution in Chad in the well understood interest of the peoples of Chad, Libya, and (?France)."

Nigeria's Borno State Governor Arrives for Visit

AB232121 Ndjamena Domestic Service in French
1845 GMT 23 Nov 86

[Excerpts] Chad this afternoon received an important personality. He is Lieutenant Colonel Mumina Aminu, governor of Borno State in Nigeria. The governor arrived in our capital at the head of a large delegation from the state. Apart from the governor himself, the delegation comprises high-ranking officials of Borno State including (Usmane Yagi Santimari), secretary general of the state government; Suleman Audu, state minister of justice; Mahamat Adam, minister of information; and (Suleyman Minya), minister of local government of Borno State. [passage omitted]

On Wednesday, 26 November, after a courtesy call on the minister of interior and territorial administration, the Nigerian governor will pay short courtesy call on El Hadj Hissein Habre, president of the Republic. The Nigerian delegation's return to the Borno State capital of Maiduguri is scheduled for Thursday, 27 November.

The visit of the Nigerian delegation will be used to discuss, among other things, problems concerning security, especially security on the common border and particularly in the Lake region. [passage omitted]

ZAIRE

Zambia's Kaunda Warns Against Trade With RSA

AB231659 Paris AFP in English 1647 GMT 23 Nov 86

[Text] Lusaka, Nov 23 (AFP) [dateline as received] — Zambia's President Kenneth Kaunda Sunday [23 November], warned Malawi and Zaire they cannot continue trading with South Africa while Frontline States like Zambia and Zimbabwe are trying to cut such ties.

Speaking to Zambian press in Gbadolite, the town in northern Zaire where he met President Mobutu Sese Seko and senior Angolan officials this weekend, President Kaunda said trade routes through South Africa were "simply not safe for anybody, Zimbabwe, Zambia, or Zaire."

The meeting was the latest in a series among Frontline States bordering South Africa which aim to organize alternative trade routes to those through South Africa, and also pressure Malawi and Zaire to withdraw their alleged support for South Africa-backed rebel groups operating in neighboring countries.

Asked about Zimbabwe's recent threat to close the routes to traffic from Zaire and Malawi, Mr Kaunda said he had not heard of the warning.

But the rail and road links were unreliable for the future because they could also be closed by the South African Government "by way of retaliation against us," or destroyed by "freedom fighters," he said.

Mr Kaunda did not name the banned African National Congress of South Africa, the main organization fighting the Pretoria government - or its military wing Umkhonto We Sizwe (Spear of the Nation).

Zaire and Malawi send most of their imports and exports through Zambia and Zimbabwe to South Africa.

"How can we go on allowing these trains to roll down here carrying goods from Malawi and Zaire when we ourselves are not trading with South Africa?" asked Mr Kaunda.

He said a date to implement measures by Zambia and Zimbabwe against South Africa would be set when the foreign ministers of the two countries meet "sometime soon."

The meeting was first proposed when he met Zimbabwe Prime Minister Robert Mugabe at Victoria Falls last month, Mr Kaunda said.

He said the measures would be "in the interests of the region as a whole," and added, "we are planning to fight a very powerful enemy, and we cannot reveal any details."

Zimbabwe's Foreign Minister Witness Mangwende announced this week Zimbabwe would implement the sanctions agreed by the Commonwealth by the end of the year.

President Kaunda left Gbadolite Sunday after he, President Mobutu, and Angolan Foreign Minister Alfonso van Dunem, met for two prolonged sessions Saturday night.

The meeting, which was not attended by representatives from either Zimbabwe or Mozambique, finished in the early hours of the morning without a communique being issued.

President Kaunda said Mozambique had probably not attended because the government was still mourning the death of the late President Samora Machel, killed in an unexplained plane crash just inside South Africa on October 19.

He was returning from a summit attended by Zambia, Zaire, Mozambique, and Angola which paved the way for the Gbadolite meeting this weekend.

Further on Gbadolite Meeting

AB231818 Paris AFP in English 1752 GMT 23 Nov 86

[Excerpt] Kinshasa, Nov 23 (AFP) — Representatives of southern Africa's Frontline States asked Zairian President Mobutu Sese Seko of Zaire this weekend to seek further funding to develop the "Beira Corridor" to avoid trade routes through South Africa, Zaire's official news agency AZAP reported here Sunday [23 November].

And Zambian President Kenneth Kaunda warned Zaire it could not continue trading with South Africa while members of the Frontline States, which he heads, were trying to cut these links because of their hostility to the Pretoria government's racial policies.

President Mobutu had talks in Gbadolite, northern Zaire, with President Kaunda and Angola's Foreign Minister Alfonso van Dunem in the latest of a series of meetings among Frontline States to organise alternative trade routes to those through South Africa.

Frontline States leaders are also trying to pressure Zaire and Malawi to end their alleged support for South African-backed rebel movements in Angola and Mozambique respectively.

AZAP said the Gbadolite meeting had ruled out the Benguela railway from Zaire through Angola to the Atlantic coast because rebel activity has rendered it inoperable for years. [passage omitted]

BENIN

Kerekou Comments on Eastern Europe, Asian Tour

AB221030 Cotonou Domestic Service in French
1930 GMT 21 Nov 86

[Text] Despite the late hour, militants of the revolution in Cotonou District turned out en masse at the airport to see off President Kerekou. Also present were members of the Central Committee of the People's Revolution Party of Benin [PRPB], heads of the standing committee of the revolutionary National Assembly, the directors of our production units, and the full diplomatic corps.

Before leaving Beninese soil, President Mathieu Kerekou, answering the questions of the national press, defined the importance of this Asian [as heard] tour by stating that it would permit the state party delegation to share its experiences with the other parties on issues of mutual interest and on hot international issues like the odious apartheid system, the Palestinian question, and disarmament. In his interview with the press, President Kerekou declared that Benin and the Soviet Union have relations of active solidarity and cooperation and that he was going to the Soviet Union to strengthen these relations. Listen to the head of state speaking to our colleague Maurice Tcheame:

[Begin recording][Tcheame] Comrade President, this is your first friendly visit to the Soviet Union. Comrade President, what significance should be given to this visit to the USSR?

[Kerekou] I am citing you concrete lessons from the rich and exalting experience gained by our people, our party, and revolutionary state, through the implementation of our new national independence policy of 30 November 1972 in the field of external relations. In Cotonou on 24 November 1985, the second ordinary national congress of our party, the vanguard party of the People's Republic of Benin, placed special emphasis on the need to start a dynamic and efficient action in economic cooperation between our country and all foreign countries without any distinction on the basis of the principles of equality, mutual respect of sovereignty, mutual benefit, and national dignity. In this direction, the second national ordinary congress of the PRPB gave some clear and precise directives to our revolutionary state, namely, to strengthen the economic cooperation with brotherly and friendly countries, to seek all forms of assistance on the basis of respect of our sovereignty and national dignity, and to start a policy of transfer of technology by taking into consideration international scientific progress, and so on.

It is in accordance with the implementation of this just course of our party that we decided to undertake, before the end of the year 1986, a series of friendly working visits to some countries of Europe and Asia. In fact, our new national independence policy must as of now be demonstrated, in Africa and in the world, by an intensification of contacts at all levels with our partners without prejudice or complex. It is, naturally, therefore with constant preparedness and strong national political will that, in answer to the friendly invitations of the central authorities of the USSR, the People's Republic of Bulgaria, the SFRY, the DPRK, and the PRC, the delegation of our party and revolutionary state is starting today, Thursday, 20 November 1986, a friendly working visit to each of these countries.

As you know, since the onset of our great revolutionary movement of national liberation on 26 October 1972 and the foundation of our vanguard party, the PRPB, on 30 November 1975, our country established and developed relations of militant cooperation and solidarity with countries of the socialist block at all levels. In this context, we should state here that several delegations have been exchanged at top levels and some socioeconomic projects have been realized to the credit of our new policy of national independence of 30 November 1972.

It is abundantly clear that our friendly working visit to the USSR, the SFRY, the People's Republic of Bulgaria, the DPRK, and the PRC is of great importance for our party and revolutionary state. This is why the discussions which the delegation of our party and revolutionary state will have with the top leaders of these countries will be geared mainly at strengthening and developing our bilateral relations. For us, essentially, it will be more a question of exchanging our experiences through the various talks on issues of mutual interest to our countries and jointly finding the ways and means to fight the nefarious effects of the world economic crisis, drought, desertification, and other natural calamities which our country is so harshly confronted with.

Moreover, we will certainly not fail to discuss with our partners the current hot world issues such as the independence of Namibia, the struggle against the abject and odious apartheid system in South Africa, disarmament, all forms of terrorism, destabilization of states, and so on.

To conclude, we exhort all militants of the Beninese people's democratic revolution to double their revolutionary vigilance and carry out in a festive mood and with great enthusiasm and joy the tasks of production and nation building in order to ensure our self-reliance as early as possible, the only guarantee to improve the living and working conditions of the popular working masses of our cities and countryside.

Ready for the revolution, the struggle continues. [end recording]

BURKINA FASO

OAU Secretary Meets Sankara on Togo Accusations

AB230950 Ouagadougou Domestic Service in French
0700 GTM 23 Nov 86

[Text] OAU Secretary General Ide Oumarou was received by the president of Burkina Faso yesterday within the framework of efforts by the pan-African organization to collect information on the events that shook Togo last September. The Togolese authorities at that time accused Burkina and Ghana of taking some part in the coup attempt against the Togolese regime. At the time, the OAU decided to dispatch its secretary general to the countries involved to obtain the facts.

A month ago, Ide Oumarou visited Lome to hear the Togolese authorities' account of the facts. After our country, he will visit

Accra, Ghana. He explained that the OUA's task is to ensure that peace and tranquility prevail in Africa and to create good-neighborliness among the states. He said that what African states need is to unite efforts to overcome the political and economic challenges confronting them because some states capitalize on the weaknesses of our states to deter Africans from their objectives. The findings of the present mission will be made available to the parties involved.

LIBERIA

Foreign Minister Blamo Makes Visit to PRC

For PRC media coverage of the visit of Liberian Foreign Minister Bernard Blamo to the People's Republic of China, see the Middle East & Africa section of the 21 November China *Daily Report* and subsequent issues.

NIGERIA

Iranian Foreign Affairs Official Arrives on Visit

LD221740 Tehran IRNA in English 1045 GMT 22 Nov 86

[Text] Tehran, Nov. 22, IRNA — Iran's deputy foreign minister for legal and parliamentary affairs Mojtaba Mir-Mehdi met Nigerian Foreign Minister Prof Akinyemi and discussed matters of mutual interest and international issues, in Lagos Friday.

During the meeting the two officials reviewed bilateral cooperation in international organizations including the Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) and the Non-aligned Movement.

The Nigerian foreign minister referred to the Iraqi-imposed war and stressed necessity of punishment of the aggressor and restoration of the rights of the Islamic Republic. He also deplored infringement of international aviation regulations by the Iraqi regime.

Mir-Mehdi, heading a delegation, left here for six African countries of Sierra Leone, Ghana, Nigeria, Congo, Sahara and Mozambique last week. The objective of this African tour is to expand Iran's relations with these countries. So far the Iranian delegation has visited Sierra Leone, Ghana and Nigeria.

Babangida, Commonwealth Official Discuss Apartheid

AB211606 Lagos Domestic Service in English 1500 GMT 21 Nov 86

[Text] Nigeria has reiterated her continued assistance to the Frontline States. President Ibrahim Babangida told the Commonwealth secretary general, Mr Shridath Ramphal, at Dodan Barracks today that Nigeria was ready to help the Mozambican Government to survive South Africa's destabilization campaign.

The Commonwealth secretary general had earlier told President Babangida that the Frontline States, particularly Mozambique, needed more support from friendly countries to contain the apartheid regime's destabilization efforts. He said that economic aid alone might not be enough. Mr Ramphal said that the Commonwealth had a destiny to fulfill in South Africa.

Answering questions from State House correspondents, Mr Ramphal described the Eminent Persons' Group mission as a big success as it helped the international community to see beyond the cosmetic reforms being carried out by the racist regime in Pretoria. He said that the destabilization efforts of the apartheid regime had shown clearly that it did not want the problem solved through dialogue. Mr Ramphal gave the assurance that the Commonwealth would continue in the forefront of the struggle to end apartheid.

TOGO

OAU Team Arrives To Investigate September Attack

AB211519 Lome Domestic Service in French 1230 GMT 21 Nov 86

[Text] The founding chairman of the Rally of the Togolese People and president of the Republic, General Gnassingbe Eyadema, granted an audience this morning to an OAU inquiry commission at his private residence. The 3-member commission, which was headed by Mr Bah Mamadou, ambassador and director of the OAU Political Department, also includes Mr (Moukoudi), legal adviser, and Colonel (Silla), head of the [word indistinct] and security division within the OAU. The delegation has arrived in our capital with the objective of investigating the terrorist attack of last September against the Togolese capital. Following the audience which lasted over 1 hour, the head of the delegation, Mr Bah, declared that they have come to collect information in order to prepare a file on the 23 September tragic events against Togo. [passage indistinct].

ANGOLA

Commentary Condemns U.S. Southern Africa Policy

MB220946 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese
1900 GMT 21 Nov 86

[ANGOP Commentary: "Absence of Coherent Principles"]

[Text] The U.S. policy on southern Africa, particularly on the People's Republic of Angola continues to score repeated failures. As stated by Comrade President Jose Eduardo dos Santos in his important speech at the central ceremony marking the 11th anniversary of our independence, that policy has failed because it is based on (?lies) which can only be taken as a demonstration of bad faith and lack of good will to contribute positively toward the solution of southern African problems. The policy pursued by Washington in southern Africa has caused a wave of indignation [words indistinct] which sum up the irremediable failures of [words indistinct] various White House administrations.

After the 25 April 1974 revolution that toppled the fascist Portuguese regime, which was supported by the United States, the U.S. Government began to suffer serious setbacks and finally the failure of its policy aimed at preventing the MPLA, the sole legitimate liberation movement, from attaining power in Angola. The United States has always applied [words indistinct] by sending war materiel and mercenaries to the forces of (?aggression) with the aim of strangling the [words indistinct].

Throughout the 10 years of independent Angola, the United States has tried on a number of occasions to take advantage of world public opinion to (?present itself) as the valid interlocutor [words indistinct] the southern African situation, marked by the aggressiveness of the racist South African regime, the illegal occupation of Namibia and the continuation of the heinous apartheid regime. However, the Angolan people (?respected) the role of mediator played by the United States [words indistinct] policy of constructive engagement with the Pretoria regime. The White House did not [words indistinct] the question of southern Africa. In fact the United States (?supports) the destabilization of southern Africa, where it props up the racist Pretoria regime.

Through South Africa, the United States supports the puppet gangs operating against the independent countries of Angola, Mozambique, and Zimbabwe. (?Displaying) a lack of scruples, the (?U.S.) policy is aimed at holding direct talks with the Angolan traitors, while at the same time the U.S. Government meets with Angolan representatives. The United States has hypocritically sent repeated invitations to meet with Angolan Government representatives, while at the same time it steps up its military involvement and intereference in the domestic affairs of Angola.

The Angolan head of state has already rejected this U.S. attempt [words indistinct] to impose neocolonial solutions through [words indistinct] a bandit mob belonging to racist South Africa. It is not fair for the U.S. Administration to impose demands on the governemnt of the People's Republic of Angola, since it does not even formally recognize it, as recently stated by President Jose Eudardo dos Santos in an address to the nation. The Reagan administration policy on Angola (?will only be valid) when it ends the support it gives to the armed gangs [words indistinct] the U.S. policy on the People's Republic of Angola.

Communique on Brazilian Minister's Visit

MB211616 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese
1200 GMT 21 Nov 86

[Communique issued by the Angolan Ministry of External Relations on the visit to Angola by Brazilian Foreign Minister Roberto de Abreu Sodre, in Luanda on 21 November]

[Text] At the invitation of Minister of External Relations His Excellency Afonso van Dunem Mbinda, the Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Federative Republic of Brazil, His Excellency Roberto de Abreu Sodre, paid on official visit to the People's Republic of Angola from 19 to 21 November 1986. During his stay, the Brazilian minister was received by the president of the People's Republic of Angola, His Excellency Jose Eduardo dos Santos. On the occasion, Abreu Sodre delivered a personal message from His Excellency Jose Sarney, president of the Federative Republic of Brazil, to the Angolan head of state. The Brazilian minister also laid a wreath at the tomb of the late president, Dr Agostinho Neto, in homage to the founder of the Angolan nation and the MPLA-Labor Party.

The Angolan and Brazilian foreign ministers held talks in an atmosphere of cordiality and mutual understanding to review international issues with special attention on the current situation in the regions where the two countries are situated. They noted with deep concern the increase in tension in southern Africa, which is aggravated by external factors that go against the people's desire for peace in the region in flagrant disrespect of the basic principles of international law. The two ministers blamed the racist South African Government for the worsening situation in southern Africa and termed apartheid a crime against humanity and a threat to world peace and security. They condemned Pretoria's acts of destabilization against the Frontline States in general and against the People's Republic of Angola in particular and reiterated the need to end all support to the apartheid regime in international forums and to the armed groups carrying out destabilization operations against the sovereign independent southern African states. Minister Afonso van Dunem Mbinda expressed the unwavering solidarity of his government with the peoples of Africa, Latin America, Asia, and the Middle East, who are struggling for peace, independence, freedom, and social welfare. Minister Abreu Sodre emphasized the Brazilian Government's solidarity with the peoples who seek therir liberation and defend their sovereignty in accordance with the principles of self-determination and noninterference. On the Namibian issue, both ministers rejected every obstacle to the implementation of UN Security Council Resolution 435/78 on Namibia's independence. The increased tension in Central America was also analyzed by both delegations. Both sides recognized the urgent need to find a stable and permanent political solution to ensure peace in the region. In this context, they reaffirmed their total support for the Contadora Group and its efforts to achieve peace in that region.

Roberto de Abreu Sodre also met with Pedro de Castro van Dunem Loy, minister of state for production and minister of energy and petroleum of the People's Republic of Angola. The meeting was also attended by His Excellency Antonio Henriques da Silva, Angolan minister of planning and cochairman of the Angola-Brazil joint committee. The talks analyzed the projects currently under way, including those related to oil exploration and the construction of the Panda hydroelectric power station. Both sides said there are promising prospects for cooperation in other fields such as agriculture, food production, energy, transport, education, telecommunications, housing, health, and services. Both sides recognized the importance of technical cooperation between Brazil and Angola and pledged to carry on with current projects. There is also mutual interest in enlarging and strengthening cooperation in the sectors of animal husbandry and cadre training at mid level.

Foreign Ministers Afonso van Dunem and Abreu Sodre reiterated the hopes of their governments that the South Atlantic would be preserved as a zone of peace and cooperation and expressed their statisfaction with the approval of a UN resolution seconded by Angola and Brazil on that issue. Minister Abreu Sodre expressed the Brazilian Government's satisfaction at the opening of an Angolan diplomatic mission in Brasilia, which will be an important factor in the growing rapport between Brazil and Angola by increasing the communication channels between two countries for mutual benefit. Abreu Sodre invited the Angolan minister to pay an official visit to the Federative Republic of Brazil. The invitation was accepted with satisfaction and the date of the visit will be announced through diplomatic channels.

MALAWI

BBC on Support for MNR, Renamo, Refugees

MB211916 London BBC World Service in English 1515 GMT 21 Nov 86

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] There are reports of a spectacular leap in the number of refugees fleeing into Malawi from Mozambique's central province of Zambezia. It follows an intensification of activities by rebel MNR guerrillas. According to the government, 200,000 people have fled across the border. Earlier estimates put the number of refugees much lower. Well, BBC reporter Michael Robinson has just been in Mozambique. He also visited refugee camps in Malawi and Kwabena Mensah asked him if the figure of 200,000 was credible.

[Begin recording][Robinson] Well, it is difficult to tell how many refugees they actually are because it is hard to count them up. When I was in Malawi about 2 weeks ago, international agencies and some Alawian officials were guessing they were 60,000 refugees in Malawi but they said the number was growing quickly. There has been conflict along the border since then so the number is not impossible.

[Mensah] Now, you talked to some of the refugees on both sides of the border. What were conditions like, first of all, on the Mozambican side?

[Robinson] The Mozambican authorities say that 4 million people — and that is more than a quarter of the population — are now facing starvation. Now even allowing for some exaggeration, that is a staggeringly large figure and there is no question that in these areas there are people who are starving, but it is impossible obviously from a short visit to assess how many there are.

[Mensah] Now, on the Malawian side of the border, what were conditions like there for the Mozambicans?

[Robinson] Well, I went to a couple of refugee camps in fact. Conditions are generally poor and the Malawian Red Cross, which is a fairly small organisation, appears to be working overtime to deal with it but, you know, they are not used to dealing with this number of people. The refugees essentially are having to make their own shelter, sometimes that is extremely ricket, you know, wooden structures lashed together in some way, covered with plastic, silver paper, that sort of thing. The refugees who have been around a bit longer have made themselves slightly more substantial shelters, but none of it or not much of it anyway looked to me as though it was going to survive the rainy season which is just coming on Malawi.

[Mensah] With all this toing and froing across the border, were you able to find any evidence of the allegations that there are MNR bases in Malawi and that they are getting substantial help in Malawi?

[Robinson] Well, we were given, quite remarkable I might say, absolutely free access by the Malawian authorities to their borders, from their point of view to illustrate that there were no bases and I think the fact they had given this access, unsupervised access I might say, is a measure of their confidence that their denial that there are bases is in fact correct. The question of MNR support, though, is rather different. I spent just 2 days on the border and in that time was easily able to identify many Malawians who said they supported the MNR or Renamo and that was in contrast to the people who supported Frelimo. In fact, none of the villagers who were on the border I spoke to said they did support Frelimo or the government in Mozambique. So, there is a sympathy there and in two instances I was able to find what appear to be absolutely direct support. In one case, a house had been constructed where Renamo people would be put up overnight and fed and so forth and in anothr case, I went down to a village in the southeast of the country where the border is marked just by a fairly shallow river, fairly easy to cross. I arrived at the village and asked if there were Renamo people around. The villager said yes, yes of course, they are on the other side of the river, come and meet them. So we did that, we went down across the river and there, on the other side, were two Renamo people with their AK-47 rifles and there was no question that the village was giving them support. They were given support, food, beer, women in fact they said, and money. [end recording]

States Question Turning Back of Angolan Plane

MB241245 Maputo in English to Southern Africa 1100 GMT 24 Nov 86

[Text] Eight of nine SADCC states are today approaching the Malawian ambassadors in their countries to ask why Malawi, a SADCC member, turned back an Angola plane overflying the Malawian territory last Tuesday. The Angolan plane was carrying its defense minister to last week's meeting in Tanzania of frontline defense foreign [as heard] ministers. This morning in Maputo, Deputy Foreign Minister Daniel Mbanze met with the Malawian ambassador accredited in Maputo, Mr Machinjili, to ask. Here a source from Mozambique's minister [as heard] of foreign affairs explained:

[Begin undentified official recording] Members of SADCC have agreed to call the ambassador of the Republic of Malawi in each of the countries in order to ask why the Republic of Malawi had refused the overflight of a plane in which the minister of defense was traveling to Das es Salaam in order to take part in a meeting of the miniters of defense of the Frontline States. And this incident took place on 18 November around 11 pm. So the member-states of the SADCC want to know why Malawi has taken such a measure against another member of SADCC. [end recording]

The source from the Mozambican Foreign Ministry also said seven other SADCC members are demanding an explanation from their respective Malawian ambassador. SADCC he said, has termed Malawi's action as unfriendly. It was not only directed against fellow SADCC member, Angola, but against all other members. The source said the Malawian ambassador in Angola was approached on the matter. The explanation given to the Angolan Government was that Malawi's Life President Kamuzu Banda was giving a tour of Malawi at the time. The Mozambican Foreign ministry says Malawi's turning back of the Angolan plane had several consequences. First, he said, it interefered with the meeting of the frontline ministers in Das es Salaam. He also said it put into danger the life of the Angolan defense minister and his staff. Finally, said the source, it put the Angolan minister in the position of violating the Malawian airspace. The source said Angolan planes commonly overfly Malawian territory without problems.

MOZAMBIQUE

Commentary on RSA, Malawi Support for 'Bandits'

MB231515 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 0605 GMT 23 Nov 86

[Armed Forces "Voice of Combat" program commentary]

[Text] In 1984, when everything was ready for the signing of the Nkomati Accord, South Africa proceeded with the massive infiltration of armed bandits into Mozambique. These bandits were infiltrated especially into Maputo Province, with the mission of spreading terror. However, the world had to be given the impression that the war situation in Maputo was the logical consequence of banditry spreading from the center to the south of the country.

Two years later events repeat themselves, this time in the center of the country. Confronted with accusations of givng shelter to the armed bandits who operate in Mozambique, Malawi has fled with its tail between its legs, proposing the formation of security commissions. At precisely the same time the Malawian envoy, John Tembo, was in Maputo, the South African leaders of the armed bandits invaded Tete and Zambezia Provinces from Malawian territory. Malawi denied the accusations of complicity, naively seeking to make the world believe that the intensification of armed bandit activity in that region is a logical consequence of the growth in banditry.

Under the command of South African militants, these bandits also have well-defined missions. When the armed bandits were driven from Casa Banana in Gorongoza last year, South Africa, which had never considered such a possibility, was left with two moves. First, it could turn its back on the Nkomati Accord, which it has systematically and openly violated, by increasing the supply of material and ammunition to the bandits by parachutes and helicopters. This was a prelude to the second move. When it proved impossible for the bandits to take control of the country themselves, it could invade Mozambican territory from the center, taking command of the operations. These two moves are being carried out. Meanwhile, a third diversionist move was to focus attention on the Gorongoza region, while the true battle was being waged along the Zambezi River for control of villages along it. By doing so, the plan was to make full use of the Zambezi River to resupply the bandits by sea. Obviously the Zambezi River itself would make it easy to create a network to the country's interior. The cordon of bases along the Zambezi River would be used as a buffer zone to prevent the advance of the Mozambique armed forces to the north. From there a massive invasion coming from Malawi would deal a mortal blow to the north of the country, and thus the country would be divided.

This would have been the sequence of events had other things remained equal. To wash its hands of the embarrassing situation in which it found itself, Malawi had to get rid of armed bandits living in its territory. In an irrational procedure and in collusion with South Africa, Malawi threw these bandits into Tete and Zambezia Provinces. These bandits are commanded by South African mercenaries and the South African military. At the same time and using pretexts, South Africa increased its military presence in Malawian territory. One of the pretexts to increase this presence in Malawi came from a report from Lisbon, in which an armed bandit said that there were increasing signs that Cuba was preparing to send combat troops to fight alongside Mozambican Government troops. With this type of pretext, South Africa had the justification to increase its military strength in Malawi and consequently pursue its previous plans.

The Beira corridor is an extremely important project to the Frontline States and SADCC. However, it is a stumbling block for South Africa, a country which facing heavy international economic sanctions, which have become increasingly tight due to its apartheid policy. In view of these sanctions, South Africa is forced to speed up its invasion process, particularly because it sees its salvation in the continued dependence of the countries of the region on South Africa's communications routes and ports. In other words, the aim is to totally destroy the projects conceived for the Beira corridor in a twofold strategy that will undermine economic sanctions and damage the economic prosperity of Mozambique. In this way, while the bandits infiltrated into Tete and Zambezia Provinces would establish more bases along the north of the Zambezi River, an equal number infiltrated into Manica and Sofala Provinces, apart from spreading false and diversionist propaganda, would be able to destroy everything that would further the plans for the Beira corridor. This is why Portuguese commandos belonging to special units of South African Army — probably those who fled from Mozambique in 1974 — are participating in operations in this region.

To achieve their criminal objectives, the armed bandits supported by South Africa and Malawi sacrifice thousands of Mozambican lives. Thousands of people have been forcibly dislodged from their homes. Thousands, of children die as victims of endemic diseases and atrocities committed by the bandits. We are truly faced with escalating aggression by the armed bandits led by Pretoria within South Africa's overall plan to destablize the southern region of the continent. In this plan, Malawi plays the role of a launching pad in the heart of the southern African countries. Malawi has not abandoned its goal of usurping the entire Mozambican strip between the Rovuma River and the Zambezi River. Malawi not only supports and protects the armed bandits, but also tries to entice Mozambican citizens who take refuge there to join the armed bandits. However, we are sure of one thing — this war will only have one victor and we will be it.

SOUTH AFRICA

American 'Hostility' Toward RSA Examined

MB240529 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 24 Nov 86

[Station commentary]

[Text] In Pretoria, Mr Edward Perkins has been settling in as the new United States ambassador to South Africa, and, soon after his arrival, it was announced that Dr Piet Koornhof will be the republic's new representative in Washington.

Their respective appointments come at a time when relations between South Africa and the United States have entered a new phase. It would be naive to think that a relationship that extends back into the last century can survive intact after this year's congressional action. Sanctions, disinvestment, the withdrawal of landing rights to South African Airways will all leave scars.

In short, South Africans can no longer look upon the United States as a friendly country.

Nevertheless, Ambassador Perkins is welcome in South Africa. He might be surprised at the reaction in some circles to his appointment — such as the reaction of the *Sowetan* newspaper, that said in an editorial that he should have refused the appointment because he had not been chosen on merit but because he was a black man. In one sense, it is irrelevant that the ambassador is a black person. He is not the first nor the only black ambassador to have served in this country. In another sense, his appointment underscores the current U.S. policy of employing her endeavors and her money in building what she perceives to be the new South Africa.

The acceleration of American hostility towards South Africa is not due solely — as is generally thought to be the case — to a poor image abroad; it has as much to do with American perception of the future South Africa. That perception — false as it might be — has increasingly prompted policy-makers in the United States and elsewhere to try to manipulate the situation in South Africa and to jockey for position so that they will have been seen to have been on the right side — the winning side — in the new South Africa, as they perceive it to be.

In so doing, the United States is ignoring a substantial section of the broad spectrum of moderate leadership in South Africa — black, white, colored and Asian — that is committed to evolutionary change. And she has done so at a time when the Eastern Bloc is intensifying its destabilizing presence in southern Africa and is strengthening its sponsorship of, and financial aid to, a terrorist organization that is in the forefront of advocating revolution in this country.

Against this background, amid the background of sanctions and disinvestment, there will increasingly be a diminution of American influence as the need becomes greater to strengthen and expand the consensus that exists, within South Africa and southern Africa, for evolutionary change in the interests of the subcontinent as a whole.

CITIZEN Interviews New Ambassador to U.S.

MB211624 Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 21 Nov 86 p 2

[By Brian Stuart]

[Text] Cape Town — The appointment of Dr Piet Koornhof as South Africa's Ambassador to Washington was confirmed last night by Mr Pik Botha, Minister of Foreign Affairs.

Both Mr Botha and Dr Koornhof described it as a "challenging" post in view of current American attitudes to South Africa.

"There are great problems to be solved and I am keen to make my contribution to their solution," Dr Koornhof told *The Citizen* in an interview last night.

Dr Koornhof and his wife Lulu are expected to move to Washington early next year. His place as Chairman of the President's Council will be taken by Mr Johann Greeff, now speaker of parliament.

The appointment comes at a time when US-SA relations are at their lowest ebb since the days of the Carter administration.

It is clear Dr Koornhof faces a daunting task in persuading Americans that sanctions are not only counter-productive, but are seriously undermining US influence at a time when Communism is threatening the region.

Government sources say Dr Koornhof's appointment arises from his abilities as a peace-maker and a man dedicated to internal political and social reform.

In a brief statement last night Mr Botha said the present ambassador to Washington, Mr Herbert Beukes, would be given a senior post in the foreign service. Details would be announced in due course.

He said he appreciated Dr Koornhof's willingness to accept the post in Washington.

Dr Koornhof said: "It is with humility and an awareness of my own limitations that I accept this challenging post.

"I have no illusions about it being a difficult one.

"There is a need for all of us, wherever we go, to create and promote better understanding and better human relations.

"I am eager to transmit the true facts about my fatherland to all who will listen. I will endeavour to see and to transmit the truth under all circumstances."

On a personal note, Dr Koornhof said he had enjoyed Washington and the United States on the many occasions he had visited there in the past.

As a lover of sport, the theatre, ballet and music, he looked forward to those aspects of American life.

"But I will miss South Africa," he added.

Dr Koornhof was born in the small Western Transvaal town of Leeudoringstad, but launched himself into the wider world when he obtained his Doctorate in Philosophy at Oxford University in 1951.

He first visited the US in the 1950s. He became a Member of Parliament in 1966 and in 1968 spent three months in America as part of a Parliamentary group.

Subsequently he has visted the US as Minister of Mines and later as Minister of Education, before his appointment as Minister of Co-operation and Development in 1979. In that year he delivered what are now known as his "apartheid is dead" speeches in Washington and Palm Springs.

Pik Botha Invites Botswana To Question Terrorists

MB221642 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1628 GMT 22 Nov 86

[Text] Pretoria, Nov 22, SAPA — The minister of foreign affairs, Mr Pik Botha, said today in a telex sent to Botswana's minister of foreign affairs, Dr G. Chiepe, that Botswana was aware that ANC terrorists oeprated against South Africa from its territory.

He was reacting to reports that Dr Chiepe had denied that her government was aware of ANC operations being launched from Botswana.

She had reacted to a statement made on November 20 by the chief of the SA Army, Lieut-Gen A.J. "Kat" Liebenberg, that the Botswana Government either knowingly assisted the ANC in their deeds of violence against South Africa, or at least acquiesced in their activities.

There had been six landmine incidents on the Botswana border this year, and eight terrorists had been arrested.

Mr Botha said the SA Government invited the Botswana Government to send security officials to interrogate, in the presence of the SA police, one of them, "Junior," whom Gen Liebenberg had referred to.

Gen Liebenberg said that "Junior" had stated that the ANC used two infiltration routes through Botswana. His instructions were to selectively murder farmers in the border area, convert vacated farms into ANC bases, and to maintain contact with elements in Botswana for logistical support.

Mr Botha also referred in today's telex to the trial of E.B. Bogatsu, an employee of the Botswana housing corporation, who in 1986 was found guilt of transporting trained terrorists into South Africa form Botswana.

He added that the use of Botswana as an ANC infiltration route had been discussed at length during ministerial meetings in February and September 1985.

Moreover, a Col Loots of the SAP had on various occasions informed the head of Botswana's special branch of ANC infiltrations routes, specifically the routes via Pitsane/Malopo and Ramatlabama.

"These are the facts. It is submitted that the Botswana Government is aware of them," Mr Botha said.

The telex was marked "highest consideration."

Malan Renews Warning

MB220918 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0906 GMT 22 Nov 86

[Text] Pietersburg, Nov 22, SAPA — The minister of defence, Gen Magnus Malan, today asked whether Frontline States were using their "despicable" propaganda campaign against South Africa as an excuse for greater Soviet and Cuban involvement in their countries.

Gen Malan said at the unveiling of an equestrian statue of Boer Hero Cmdt-Gen Piet Joubert at Pietersburg that a provocative campaign of lies clearly fueled by Moscow "and her agencies like TASS, the Mozambican agency AIM and the Angolan agency ANGOP" was reaching a despicable level.

He said communist troops and weapons were flowing to southern Africa under the pretext of defence. "But the truth has now emerged," Gen Malan said. "The war material and soldiers are actually earmarked for aggressive purposes and destabilisation of those who are not in their camp." He referred to the alleged plot between Mr Robert Mugabe and Mr Samora Machel to overthrow the Malawi Government, and added that the Soviet Union and Cuba had been co-actors in the plot. "The reality is that African governments are prepared to use communist equipment to overthrow a fellow-African government. That is the real destabilisation in southern Africa."

Gen Malan said terrorism was still being conducted against South Africa from Botswana. "These incidents continue despite repeated appeals to Botswana to curtail ANC activities. I appeal again to Botswana to control ANC terrorism from her soil. And I furthermore appeal to the president (Dr Quett Masire) of that country to show restraint and realism before going to extremes on the bandwagon of malicious accusations and unfounded statements. These statements serve no good purpose and they are harmful," Gen Malan said.

He said it was common knowldege that the Frontline States could not resolve their internal troubles on their own. "Yet they reject our repeated offers to help and cooperate. On the contrary, they make us the scapegoat for all their ills," he said.

South Africa's capabilities should never be belittled or underestimated, Gen Malan said. "If we really wanted to destabilise states, countries such as Angola, Mozambique, Zimbabwe and even others to the north could have been quite different to what they are today."

Right To 'Destroy' Terrorist Bases Defended

MB240728 Johannesburg International Service in English 0630 GMT 24 Nov 86

[Station commentary]

[Text] South Africa has again been obliged to make the point that it reserves the right to destroy terrorist centers in neighboring states in the interests of its own security. A statement to this effect by the chief of the army, Lieutenant General A.A. Liebenberg, was made last week in reaction to the wild and irresponisble accusations indulged in by President Quett Masire of Botswana.

To charge, as he did in parliament last Monday, that South Africa was looking for excuses and scapegoats to commit murder and plunder in Mozambique, Zambia, Zimbabwe, Botswana, Swaziland, and Lesotho, is not only irresponsible and fanciful, but devious. While there is no substance to his allegations, he knows full well that South Africa has proof that Botswana is turning a blind eye to activities of the ANC terrorists inside its borders. In other words, he was making cheap propaganda, in case South Africa was forced to make a cross-border raid against ANC targets. In that event, he would have the sympathy of the rest of the world.

The fact is that all South Africa's cross-border preemptive strikes in the past have been against ANC targets in the respective states. They have not been directed at the states themselves. In this action, South Africa acts in accordance with international law, and will continue to do so when the threat to its security warrants it. South Africa is doubly aware of the position and the obligations it carries as the economic hub of the southern African region. As such, it is more than willing to live in peace and harmony with its neighbors, in the interests of all the peoples of the subcontinent. But this can come about only in the spirit of mutual cooperation.

What South Africa's neighbors need to realise is that they cannot cooperate with South Africa and at the same time cooperate with the terrorist organization that is intent on the destruction of South Africa.

Barclays Bank Announces Sale of Interests

MB240820 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0817 GMT 24 Nov 86

[Text] Johannesburg, Nov 24, SAPA — Barclays Bank PLC is withdrawing from South Africa and has sold its 40.4 per cent share in the local bank to Anglo American, De Beers, the Southern Life Association and other major institutions. In a statement released in Johannesburg, Barclays said the move would return control of the bank to South African interests for the first time in 61 years. Anglo American will now hold 22.5 per cent of Barclays shares, De Beers 7.5 per cent and the Southern 25 per cent.

Barclays managing director, Mr Chris Ball, said the capital base of the bank would be enhanced by the issue to Barnat [Barclays National Bank] of R100 million in subordinated debentures. Anglo American, De Beers and the Southern had acquired 20,629,500 shares of the 29,276,070 ordinary shares in Barclays National Bank previously held by Barclays PLC.

He said Anglo would make 4,798,500 ordinary shares available to existing Barclays National shareholders. A further 8,646,570 shares had been placed with major South African institutions and a trust. "These shares have been acquired at a price of R18 per share, but excludes the right to the final ordinary dividend of 36.25 cents per share payable to shareholders registered at the close of business of November 14, 1986 in respect of the period ended September 30, 1986. The financial consideration is some R526,969,260. However, to give all existing shareholders in Barclays National an opportunity to participate, the 4,798,500 ordinary shares which represent 6.6 per cent of the total issued share capital, will be made available for purchase by them on a 1 to 4 basis."

Mr Ball said dividends of about R30 million a year paid out in foreign exchange to overseas shareholders would now remain in South Africa. He said the new arrangement would not affect the working relationship between the two banks. "The exchange of facilities, information and personnel will be maintained. The ability of Barclays National to transact business internationally will not be affected."

"The transaction means that South Africa's largest bank will now be totally owned by residents for the first time since 1925, when Barclays in the UK acquired the National Bank of South Africa," Mr Ball said. "General management view this as a unique opportunity, giving us the potential to strengthen our position both domestically and internationally."

Mr Ball said Barclays had been autonomous for many years and there would be no change in the daily running of the bank. "International business interests of clients will in no way be affected by the redistribution of shareholdings. While we regret that political factors in the UK and United States have precipitated this transaction, we are excited about the many new opportunities it affords the bank."

A name change announced in August 1985 would be implemented next year.

"After 148 years of active involvement in the social and economic development of this country, we are delighted to have the opportunity to establish our own strong South African persona," Mr Ball said. "We remain committed to making a major contribution to the progress and prosperity of South Africa."

No 'Adverse Effect' Seen

MB241029 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1027 GMT 24 Nov 86

[Text] Johannesburg, Nov 24, SAPA — Dr Gerhard De Kock, governor of the Reserve Bank, says the decision by Barclays PLC London to dispose of the remaining 40.4 per cent of its shareholding in Barclays National Bank in South Africa "is not expected to exert any adverse effect nationally or internationally on the South African banking system."

Reacting today to the sell-out by Barclays PLC, Dr de Kock said: "Payment to Barclays PLC will be effected via the financial rand which means that neither South Africa's balance of payments nor its foreign exchange reserves will be affected by the transaction. Note is being taken of Barclays PLC's intention to sell its holding of financial rand to non-residents in an orderly manner in order not to exert undue downward pressure on the exchange rate of the financial rand."

On a wider basis, however, chairman of Barclays National, Mr Basil Hersov, made no attempt to hide the fact that: "The Barclays PLC sale of shares must have an impact on the South African economy. It is certainly not a perilous matter, but it is cause for serious concern in terms of psychological impact. Clearly, what we have here is in effect a major disinvestment and, whatever the reason, we have to face the fact that disinvestment does not progress change."

Chief executive of Barclays National, Mr Chris Ball, added: "The withdrawal by Barclays PLC could be interpreted as a kind of punitive action ..."

Both he and Mr Hersov said that, in principle, the idea that disinvestment would bring about the sort of change wanted in South Africa by overseas lobbyists was misguided. "Disinvestment is not necessarily harmful to the South African companies concerned. Indeed, it can provide a new flexibility and other advantages, as in the case of our bank here. But it does not push the white political sector into hastening reform, or in any other way moving faster to try to satisfy overseas critics. Indeed the reverse is more likely ..."

Mr Hersov and Mr Ball said the reasons for the sell-off by Barclays PLC were "commercial."

Later, however, Mr Hersov said "political pressures on Barclays PLC to withdraw from South Africa finally became irresistible in the view of the PLC board." Asked to explain these two apparently contradictory statements, Mr Hersov said: "The decision in London the withdraw was based on commercial grounds but the development of this stitution was brought about by anti-South African political pressure. Barclays [illegible] the stage had been reached when the cost of being in South Africa in terms of the obstructions and difficulties this generated for Barclays operations in other parts of the world was no longer tenable."

Mr Ball noted that there would be no rush of capital out of South Africa as a result of the deal "because the R527-million proceeds of the sale by Barclays PLC will be in financial rand which will stay in South Africa until bought by investors wanting the funds for investment in this country. Indeed, there will be a benefit for SA in that the R30-million in dividends which previously went out to Barclays PLC will now go the new South African shareholders in Barclays in SA. Thus these dividends will stay in this country ..."

Mr Ball said: "While we regret that political factors overseas have precipitated this transaction, we are excited about the many new opportunities it affords the bank in South Africa." Asked what he meant by this, Mr Ball explained: "We will now be able to make our own banking interests abroad — this was not possible as long as Barclays PLC controlled what we could or could not do overseas." "We will also have more autonomy in developing new opportunities in South Africa."

Commenting on the new name which Barclays will have to assume in South Africa next year, Mr Ball said: "This is not something to be decided off the cuff. We already have intensive market research being done to see what name will be most acceptable in the marketplace."

Asked why Barclays PLC had chosen "such a bad time" to sell out — at a 5 per cent discount on the market price for Barclays National shares and with payment in "lowly" finrands — both Mr Ball nor Mr Hersov said this was a question for Barclays PLC to answer. They also said they "could not be clear" on what Barclays PLC would do with the finrands in which it was being paid out: "This is another question which Barclays PLC need to answer..."

"However, Barclays in South Africa will benefit in many ways. For a start, we will now have the security of knowing the shares relinquished by Barclays PLC will be in the hands of South African institutions with whom we have enjoyed close and friendly relations for some years. This is comforting where before there was uncertainty." Also, the capital base of our bank is being enhanced by the issue of terms favourable to us of R100-million in subordinated debentures. [quotation marks as received] "Not least, all existing shareholders in Barclays National will now have the chance to buy one additional share in the bank for every four already held. This will give them 6.6 per cent of the total issued share capital."

Asked whether the Anglo American Corporation, De Beers and the others who were taking up Barclays PLC's shares would enjoy greater representation on the board of Barclays National, Mr Ball said this had still to be decided. "We now have four Anglo and De Beers people in a total of 26 on the board. Four seats will be vacated as a result of the withdrawal of Barclays PLC men, but who will take these seats remains a matter for urgent discussion."

ANC's Nzo: Sanctions Only Way to Peaceful Change

MB211519 Dakar PANA in English 1459 GMT 21 Nov 86

[Text] Lusaka, 21 Nov (ZANA/PANA) — The African National Congress (ANC) of South Africa has appealed to all patriotic South Africans irrespective of political affilaiateion to unite and work together in dismantling the evil system of apartheid.

The ANC secretary-general Alfred Nzo in an interview with the *Zambia News Agency* in Lusaka today stressed: Now is the time (?for) all South Africans to intensify the liberation struggle inside the country making apartheid unworkable and the country ungovernable. Nzo also called for the international community to unite and impose mandatory economic sanctions in order to bring about a peaceful change.

Economic sanctions, contrary to assertions by proponents of the Pretoria regime, are the only optional peaceful means that can save South Africa from anarchy and chaos, Nzo declared. Apartheid was the root cause of the political and economic crisis in South Africa and once it is eliminated, sanity would prevail, Nzo pointed out.

The ANC chief accused the Botha regime of perpetrating state violence against innocent people but warned that violence will be answered by violence. Nzo also regretted that state terrorism was condoned by some western countries but if this happened in a black country, the question of the human rights issue would have arisen.

He appealed to the European Economic Community (EEC) members to apply comprehensive economic sanctions so as to bring the Botha regime to its knees. The ANC has also called upon Britain, West Germany and Portugal to stop importing coal from South Africa. The EEC, he said, should stop prevaricating and adopt stronger measures against the South African regime.

He said: The ANC has vowed to intensify the liberation struggle inside South Africa with marked ferocity unless the regime there relents [words indistinct] the majority of South Africans their inalienable rights — able to decide their own political destiny. [words indistinct] found out that the evil system was not in their interest. Most whites in South Africa were now faced with the reality that unless the majority of the citizens were granted political rights, the country would be destined for catastrophe, Nzo added.

Nzo said even the hard core South African Foundation, a group of eminent South African businessmen which aggressively defended apartheid in the West and elsewhere through propaganda had now changed heart because defending apartheid was not in their interest. He asserted: They as the big business, are made to play the piper but someone else calls the tune, regrettably, this tune is discordant. The business community in South Africa has realised that it has been playing the music to the dictates of apartheid but not appreciated by the people of all races in South Africa.

The growing unemployment of whites due to the political tension has exacerbated the situation, Nzo pointed out. Many of them had been frustrated by a negative political system which has prepared nothing for them but despair and a gloomy future. The whites are changing because the economic and political crisis has began to bite in earnest. The situation will become even more desperate as the international community imposes more punitive economic measures, Nzo added.

Democratic Government Supported

MB211732 Dakar PANA in English 1700 GMT 21 Nov 86

[Text] Lusaka, 21 Nov (ZANA/PANA) - The African National Congress (ANC) of South Africa has asserted in the Zambian capital Lusaka that no white man would be thrown into the sea in the advent of the black majority rule. The secretary general of the ANC Alfred Nzo in an interview in Lusaka today said South Africa needed a democratic government in which people of all races and colours were equal.

There is no question for us planning to throw anybody into the sea because of the colour of the skin, Nzo said. Whites should participate in the removal of the enemy of everybody - apartheid - the scourge of the century, he added.

Nzo said the ANC charter clearly stipulates that what is needed is for the people of South Africa irrespective of colour, to establish a truly democratic state in which they would work side by side as equals without racial prejudice. The ANC has made it clear that South Africans and not a section, belong to South Africa and the fear of the whites being thrown into the sea does not arise, he said.

Asked about whether the ANC would renounce violence, Nzo said state terrorism breeds violence - the violence is precipitated by apartheid and must be fought ruthlessly. He said: First, Botha should stop violence by dismanting apartheid, if Botha is prepared to accept that, the will of the majority must prevail, then everything can be negotiated.

The central question was that people must decide their political destiny and not for only one particular section - the whites who are in minority, Nzo point out. He deplored the death squads in the name of the vigilantes, the state sponsored terrorist gangs. People must fight back and restore democracy and if Botha did not willingly dismantle the shell of apartheid, then the liberation process of the ANC would do it, Nzo stressed.

Nzo also said the liberation struggle in southern Africa has a new dimension and [words indistinct] intensified destabilization of the black neighbouring states. Nzo also stressed that unity is a supreme form of sacrifice against the apartheid regime and this must be fostered by all South Africans.

Buthelezi Speaks on National Council, Sanctions

MB211436 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1340 GMT 21 Nov 86

[Text] Durban, Nov 21, SAPA — Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi said in Washington yesterday he could not participate in the state president, Mr P.W. Botha's national council on constitutional development if he was not free to test its conclusions against mass black opinion. The KwaZulu chief minister, addressing the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, said he was a democrat and had no intention of imposing Inkatha's thinking on all black South Africans.

"I strive for a multi-party democracy and unless all political leaders are free to support or oppose the kind of conclusions that might arise in the national council, I cannot participate in coming to conclusions in it.

"Vital conclusions which could salvage the country from destruction will be useless if black leaders are not free to gain acceptance for them at the national level.

"We dare not make another false start in constitutional development in South Africa and we dare not even come to the right conclusions about the future at the wrong time and in the wrong circumstances."

He said the stated primary objectives of the national council were to offer participation in the planning of a constitutional dispensation which provided for the participation of all South African citizens in the process of government and to grant black South African citizens on an interim basis a voice in the processes of government which affected their interests.

Regarding the consequences of sanctions, Chief Buthelezi said there was no doubt that the brunt of the burden would fall on black South Africans and there was an urgent need for those who had fought successfully for sanctions to pause awhile to evaluate the consequences. "I am quite sure that if they did so, they would see the urgent need for massive international humanitarian aid to black South Africa to lighten the burden." He warned of the dire consequences if South Africa's economic base was destroyed during the process of eradicating apartheid and said that right now the country faced the reality of growing unemployment because of sanctions. Those who supported sanctions must ask themselves whether they could live with the consequences if Pretoria remained recalcitrant and sanctions failed to do what they were intended to do.

Mine Worker Violence Results in Injuries

NUM Claims 1 Dead at Kinross

MB241136 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1127 GMT 24 Nov 86

[Text] Johannesburg, Nov 24, SAPA — The National Union of Mineworkers said today that one worker was killed and an unknown number seriously injured at the Kinross gold mine, Evander, when mine security men and indunas [headmen] allegedly attacked several hundred union members returning from a meeting.

The accusation against security personnel has been denied by the mine management.

NUM press officer Mr Marcel Golding said about 800 unionists "were attacked by indunas and mine security at the No 1 shaft in what appears to be a clear, orchestrated attack on union members." Describing the situation at the mine as tense, Mr Golding accused management of involvement "in disorganising the union and using its repressive apparatus indiscriminately against NUM members."

The union has not named the person allegedly killed in yesterday's incident.

Gencor's spokesman Mr Harry Hill, said the company stood by an earlier statement by executive director Mr Bruce Evans that mine security men had merely intervened to break up fighting that had broken out between two groups of mineworkers. Mr Evans said the "difference of opinion whch caused the fight is not yet known.," According to Mr Evans, a fight broke out outside the No 1 shaft hostel between a group of between 100 and 200 workers who returned from a union meeting at the Langverwacht township and an equal number of employees who were at the hostel.

The union has alleged that a shaft steward, Mr Leonard Mafanya, was arrested, a claim denied by Gencor.

Trouble involving a number of work stoppages has been brewing at the mine for the past month over grievances including the dismissal of NUM regional chairman Mr Eric Vala and workers' reported dissatisfaction over production bonuses.

11 Killed in Tavern Brawls

MB240928 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0926 GMT 24 Nov 86

[Text] Johannesburg, Nov 24, SAPA — Eleven Vaal Reef mine workers were killed and 20 injured last night in fighting between employees at the mines hostel, Anglo American spokesman, Mr John Kingsley Jones said today. The fighting occurred at Vaal Reef's Number 1 shaft hostel.

"Management has been led to believe that the fighting was caused by certain group, among them the Nation Union of Mineworkers, attempting to enforce a tavern boycott — an action to which other employees took strong exception," Mr Kingsley-Jones said. "Petrol bombs were thrown at the shaft's tavern on Friday night and this was followed by the murder of two employees on Saturday night. Management is meeting those involved in the fighting in an attempt to resolve their differences. Because of these events, employees at the Number 1 shaft are not working this morning," he said.

Information Bureau Issues Unrest Reports

Nov 22 Unrest Report

MB220944 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0940 GMT
22 Nov 86

[Text] Pretoria, Nov 22, SAPA — Follows the Bureau for Inforamtion unrest situation report for the period 6 am Nov 21 to 6 am Nov 22.

"A low number of unrest-related incidents was reported during the above period. Most of which occured in Soweto, where a few incidents of stone-throwing and arson took place.

"Two explosive devices were detonated on the outside wall of a flat in Fordsburg which resulted in two holes. Nobody was injured.

"At Mpolweni (New Hanover) 25 blacks burned down a private home. Nobody was injured and police are investigating."

Nov 23 Unrest Report

MB230911 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0859 GMT
23 Nov 86

[Text] Pretoria, Nov 23, SAPA — Follows the unrest report for the period 06h00 November 22 to 06h00 November 23 as issued by the bureau for information:

"Two members of the security forces were murdered during the previous 24 hours. Both were stabbed to death — one in Somerset East and one in Nyanga (Cape Town).

"Another four were injured during unrest related incidents that occurred in Bekkersdal (Westonaria), Tantje (Grahamstown) and Umlazi.

"Incidents of stone throwing and petrol bomb attacks took place throughout the country.

"Soweto was fairly quiet."

Nov 24 Unrest Report

MB241021 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1018 GMT
24 Nov 86

[Text] Pretoria, Nov 24, SAPA — Following is the Bureau for Information's daily unrest report:

"Unrest report 06h00 (23 Nov) to 06h00 (24 Nov)

"In Lingelihle (Cradock) a black woman was burned alive by unknown persons. No arrests were made.

"Eight black youths threw stones at private vehicles on the N2 freeway near Chesterville (Durban) yesterday. This resulted in a chain accident in which 5 black men and an Asian woman were injured. Serious damage was caused. No arrests were made.

"A group of black persons fired at a security force vehicle in Soweto yesterday morning. One man and 5 youths were arrested. No injuries were reported.

"Other reported unrest-related incidents comprised of isolated stone throwing and petrol bomb attacks on private homes and vehicles, including buses.

"In the black township near Leslie (eastern Transvaal) a hand-grenade was thrown at a private home by an unknown person(s). The device exploded on the lawn and only a few windows were broken. No injuries on arrests were reported.

"In answer to enquiries received by the Bureau for Information regarding the death of Nongani Kheswa (11) in Soweto on 5 November, the SAP has issued the following statement: Reports in *The Sunday Star* and *Sowetan* which create the impression that SAP members were allegedly responsible for the death, have been denied by Brig J.J. Beeslaar, Soweto's CID [Central Intelligence Division] chief. He indicated that this possibility, as well as all other possibilities that were brought to the attention of the SAP, would be examined during the formal investigation."

Press Comments on Current Problems, Issues

22 Nov Press Review

MB221255 [Editorial report]

CITIZEN on Effects of Sanctions

Johannesburg *The Citizen* in English for 21 November carries a page 6 editorial which calls on Archbishop Desmond Tutu, the U.S. disinvestment lobby, U.S. congressmen, and Eastman Kodak to "take a bow" for "mucking up the lives of so many people" in South Africa. "If truth be told we haven't heard of one American who has sacrificed anything to save the blacks of South Africa." The only result of the disinvestment campaign, according to *The Citizen*, is to "make life more miserable for many, particularly those who were employed by American companies that were bettering their employment, housing and education, but are now withdrawing."

STAR Notes Sanctions Bite

An editorial on page 12 of Johannesburg *The Star* in English for 21 November regrets the early "bravado" that left the impression that "the economic measures would be a nuisance easily overcome." The reality is that "the bite of sanctions, disinvestment and isolation deepens from diverse quarters." The paper goes on to warn that these are only limited sanctions and that "more damaging effects lie in wait." While it is true that ways will be found to circumvent some measures, it would be much "better to think about the policies that brought the country to this sorry pass — and how to change them."

Options to Military Service

A second editorial on the same page discusses the problem of conscientious objectors to the military draft and notes that "the call by 80 heads of South African private schools for a program of community service for men as an option to national service is worth consideration." The paper concludes that "it is the hand of friendship, not the fist, that the nation needs for reconciliation and rebuilding."

CAPE TIMES: Prosperity Requires Confidence

"At a time when politics and business confidence are inextricably intertwined, South Africa continues to be plagued by a fundamental lack of confidence, in investment marktets abroad as well as at home. Business enterprise and courage, unfortunately, are not enough," says an editorial on page 6 of Cape Town *Cape Times* in English for 20 November. "Until a political solution is in sight," the paper continues, "there will be no return of confidence and the country's economic lifeblood will continue to drain away."

Praise for Township Administrator's Resignation

A second editorial on the same page comments on the resignation of Timo Bezuidenhoud, as chief administrator of Cape Town's tonwships "because of his disagreement with forced removals and the bulldozing of people's shacks." The paper calls it "both an act of courage on his part and an indictment of a government unwilling to heed the humanitarian advice of one of its top officials." "It is a tragedy that a man of such compassion cannot, in all conscience, remain in authority to do what must be done for black housing and to eliminate the evils he himself perceives." The paper concludes that "the very future of South Africa depends on such efforts, and hopefully one man's act on will inspire many others."

BUSINESS DAY on Importance of Exports

"Now more than ever, exports are vital." This is the conclusion of a page 8 editorial in the 21 November issue of Johannesburg *Business Day* in English. "SA's ability to survive sanctions is to a large measure dependent on its ability to earn foreign exchange." Sanctions can, for practical purposes, be considered "akin to a tax. They impose an additional cost of doing business abroad." Thus, "to overcome this, our exports have to become more efficient." But even taking this into consideration, "exports may well be economically more efficient than import substitution," because "the easy and economically efficient opportunities for import substitution have already been exploited."

Need for Public Debate on Communism

Commenting on the South African Communist Party's higher public profile, Stanley Uys writes on the same page: "there are good reasons why the SACP has gone public now. The pace of the liberation struggle is quickening and it is time for the participants to take up their public positions. And — possibly more important — there has been criticism, by both President Botha and President Reagan, among others, that the ANC would be better off if is shed its communist friends." However, "if Presidents Botha and Reagan believe they are driving a wedge between the ANC and SACP by their warnings to the ANC to get rid of its communist partners, they should think again. Every time they make this criticism, they cause the bond between the ANC and the SACP to be drawn just that much tighter." Many blacks, expecially young ones, "take the view that if Botha and Reagan hate communism so much, there must be some merit in it." The democratic way of gauging black support for communism "is to unban the ANC, allow free political activity in SA, and see how the ANC shakes out after that." The government must allow a public debate on the merits of capitalism and communism and let them "take their chances in the marketplace."

SOWETAN on 'Scandalous' Housing Situation

"We are literally sitting on a powder-keg and the sooner the authorities realise that something will inevitably give with the scandalouu housingssituation country-wide, the better," Johannesburg *Sowetan* in English says in a page 8 editorial. It has now become the norm rather than the exception for 10 to 15 people to share a three or four room house. "It seems incredible to us that those in authority seem to think this problem will disappear magically on its own. It will not. Instead it will create chaos at a time that South Africa is totally unprepared for such things."

23 November Press Review

MB230502 [Editorial report]

STAR on Wiwatersrand Plan

Commenting on the government's draft guide plan for the cental Witwatersrand, Johannesburg *The Star* in English says in a page 8 editorial that the plan "clearly indicated South Africa is not breaking with apartheid. In pursuance of controlling urban black population growth it wants to curb Johannesburg industrially. It also seeks to establish a black population cut-off point which, once reached, will trigger removals; and while it allows more small industries near townships, it wants those industries relocated when they grow too big. The Norweto township plan is so shocking it is superfluous to comment on it again." It is to be hoped that the government "is also now itself having grave doubts about the draft guide plan and will recognise that it takes us nowhere but backwards."

Whites Feeling Discrimination

"The events of the past two years, the culmination of four decades of statutory apartheid, have left an ugly, cancerous scar on the fabric of life here," Rob Nuttall writes in the "Politics" column on the same page. "Today, whites are only just beginning to realise what it is to be discriminated against. They watch in amazement and with bitter resentment as the international community gives vent to its abhorrence of a system it has never been able to understand or condone. Personal and business insolvency have reached new peaks, property prices have fallen drastically, sanctions are only beginning to bite — very likely most of us, black and white, still have little inkling of just how rough that is going to prove to be — and foreign travel is being made more than just a luxury with prohibitive visa procedures being introduced by some countries and air links being severed." These problems must be faced and a dialogue begun. The form the New South Africa will take "will depend on how quickly we as South Africans adapt to the need for true dialogue, not just white with black but also conservative with liberal, socialist with capitalist."

Disinvestment Debate Strengthening Unions

In a column on page 11 of Johannesburg *The Weekly Mail* in English for 21-27 November on the unions' dilemma in supporting sanctions and at the same time fearing job losses for their members, Phillip van Niekerk notes that COSATU Education Secretary Alec Irwin believes that unions should refuse "to go on the defensive or to concede that workers are the ones who will have to suffer. He points out that unions are not responsible for sanctions" and that in some cases "disinvestment is being used as a cover for rationalising production." The unions believe that "the burden of sanctions should be felt by profits, not by workers' jobs." The GM strike, for example, was at no time over workers' opposition to disinvestment and resulted in a new set of guidelines for multinational companies disinvesting from South Africa. According to Irwin, "sanctions and disputes such as General Motors are forcing workers to look at shopfloor issues in terms of the macro-political situation. And it looks as if, far from weakening the union movement, the depth of debate and soul-searching which black worker leaders are undergoing is having a mobilising and strengthening effect."

BP Plan for Reform 'Naive'

Commenting on BP's announcement of a billion rand program to "encourage non-racial reform," specifically mixed areas and open schools, Duncan Innes writes in a column on pages 11 and 12 that "laudable though these goals might be," "it is doubtful whether they will, as much press comment suggests, bring down apartheid." The plan to finance the development of District Six as an area open to all races "is likely at best to lead to the creation of a small permit-controlled non-racial enclave within the confines of the existing Group Areas Act, rather than the abolition of the Act," while the intergration of a few schools is hardly a "fundamental challenge to the existence of apartheid education." The BP plan, in fact, is similar to government statements in that it first tells blacks what they need and then invites blacks to participate in implementing these decisions. BP's statements suggest that it is "incredibly, if not dangerously, naive. Such naivety in turn suggests that the government will have little trouble co-opting BP's recently announced initiative for social change."

24 Nov Press Review

MB240719 [Editorial report]

THE SUNDAY STAR: Perkins Presence Criticized

On page 20 of Johannesburg *The Sunday Star* in English on 23 November Jon Qwelane writes an open letter in his "Just Jon" column to U.S. Ambassador Edward Perkins saying that his appointment "was paternalistic." "Mr Reagan assumed that we blacks would see your appointment as kicking Pretoria in the teeth. I believe your employer is as racist as your hosts. Not because your colour motivated him to appoint you ambassador, though that alone is a fact, but because he has treated us with contempt throughout this presidency." Qwelane says that Perkins is "being used by a hypocritical administration to give respectability to its hypocrisy." Although Perkins is not responsible for the "satanic policy of apartheid," his presence here gives it unwarranted credibility. "Your employer's pussyfooting towards Pretoria makes him an accomplice to the large-scale killings and jailings of countless numbers of my people."

SUNDAY STAR on Stalling of Group Areas Debate

"Whatever explanations are given for delaying the President's Council debate on the Group Areas Act, it seems clear enough that the Government is stalling again," says the page 22 editorial. "To retard further the already inadequate momentum of change will lose the Government still more credibility, deepen the mistrust between the races and attract fresh opprobrium from abroad." The editorial criticizes the government for so far preferring to "merely chip away" at the edges of the Group Areas Act and to "suggest to Rightwingers that its racist foundations remain inviolate." The paper is also concerned about the "future of the President's Council as a multiracial and multiparty instrument of change."

Government Suppresses Local Option

"The Government's reform movement virtually collapsed this week after Pretoria had stepped in to suppress the President's Council report which recommends that municipalities decide for themselves whether to abolish residential apartheid on a local option basis," says political correspondent David Breier on the same page. "Members of the President's Council disclosed to *The Sunday Star* that this rift between President P.W. Botha and his President's Council is the real reason behind the removal of Dr Piet Koornhof as chairman of the President's Council." Breier points out that President Botha "recently said the Group Areas Act would remain as long as he was alive. The only concessions he was prepared to make was to allow affluent white suburbs to admit other races on a limited basis and to allow lower authorities to issue permits under the Group Areas Act to other races." "The suppression of the report is regarded by members of the President's Council as more than just a tactic to delay it until after next year's mini-election or General Election to prevent the far-Right from making political capital out of it. Instead the withdrawal of the report represents a deliberate Government decision to curb real reform of the Group Areas Act."

Twenty Police End GM Strike

"A two-minute charge with dogs and quirts by 20 policemen effectively ended a 20-day-old strike by 2,000 General Motors workers in Port Elizabeth this week ... and in the process may have started a new trend in the troubled area's labour relations practices" says Ken Vernon on page 23. An expert says the "strike was characterised by 'bloody-mindedness' by management and a 'lack of leadership and a total miscalculation of their power' by unions." "Many company officials say they have been congratulated by other companies for handing the unions such a telling defeat, saying it will ensure industrial peace in the troubled Eastern Cape region for years to come," but Vernon believes "whether that is the case remains to be seen."

Whites Angry at Kodak Pullout

"In what has been described as one of the most brutal and cold-blooded disinvestment moves yet, Kodaks' lock-stock-and-barrel pullout has started the first ripples of anti-American sentiment among white South Africans," says Chris Moerdyk on the same page. Local photographic dealers have reported angry consumers refusing to buy Kodak film. "Up until now, an element noticeably missing from the US-South African sanctions saga has been any visible sign of backlash from local whites." However, "white South Africans are undoubtedly starting to tire of America's willy-nilly sanctions campaign and are joining the ranks of growing numbers of South African blacks who have become disenchanted with Uncle Sam for different reasons entirely."

SUNDAY STAR: White Election Criticized

On page 3 of the "review" section of the THE SUNDAY STAR Harry Schwarz says in his "Talking Cents" column that "a white election now is nonsense" because "parliament consists of three Houses; to seek a mandate from only one house is illogical, but more important, until the Government has a firm workable plan for negotiation with real black leadership, or has a proposal for black participation in central government, there is no real issue on which to seek a mandate." Schwarz also believes that in a white election "it is unlikely that the National Party will be defeated, and likely that it will still maintain an absolute, if reduced, majority in the House of Assembly." Schwarz points out that "even though the total figures of MPS for the different parties might change after a 'white' election, nothing will be solved that is unsolved now. No power will exist where it did not rest before."

SUNDAY TIMES on Group Areas

A page 34 editorial in Johannesburg *Sunday Times* in English on 23 November says "the Group Areas Act, like the poor, seems destined to be with us for some time yet. This week the President's Council put their seminal report on hold amid indications of sharp disagreement between the council and the Presidency. This hesitancy is both cynical and dangerous." The paper says "Government is stuck with an obnoxious law it has neither the desire to enforce nor the courage to dump." "An optimistic scenario holds the report is being held back pending a general election because of its explosively reformist content. If this is the case, the Government is badly advised. Substantial relaxation of the Group Areas Act is widely accepted by a majority of white South Africans — whether pro- or anti-Government — as the next item on reform's drawing board. To delay this step — to refuse to seek a certain mandate for it in a general election — speaks of failed leadership and a woeful isolation from mainstream sentiment."

Carnegie Survey on Black Poverty

Harald Pakendorf writes an open letter to U.S. Secretary of State George Schultz in his "Another Voice" column commenting on the government refusal of a visa to U.S. official Christine Babcock, saying "the Carnegie Corporation — has already done an extensive, in-depth survey during a long period over exactly the terrain Ms Babcock was supposed to cover. Carnegie did more — it covered black poverty throughout our country." Pakendorf says "Carnegie really found terrible situations throughout the country, which could be grist to the mill of all those sanctions-loving senators." Pakendorf says the government "should have taken Carnegie seriously; we who profess to be Christians should have stood up publicly. Some of us did, but not enough to make a difference. I am not a political simpleton. I understand that what is at stake is power and I agree that we have a black government in our future. But I don't agree that switching elites in the Union Buildings will alleviate the poverty problem Ms Babcock was going to be about."

Street Committees Solution to Social Problems

On page 35 Jeremy Gavron, staffer for the London *Daily Telegraph* who is currently in South Africa on special assignment, comments on page 35 on the emergence of street committees which are "groups of five or six people elected by the residents of a street to organise the people in time of trouble." The street committees embrace all black political groups, the UDF and the main black political rival to the UDF, the Azanian People's Organization (AZAPO). Gavron likens the street committees to the M-Plan proposed by Nelson Mandela that "cells should be set up in every street and neighborhood." The aim Nelson said was "'to enable the transmission of important decisions taken on a national level to every member of the organisation without calling public meetings, issuing press statements and printing circulars, to build up local branches, which will effectively represent the strength and will of the people.'" However, Dr Nthato Motlana, head of the unofficial Soweto Civic Association, says the M-Plan is a product of the ANC, while street committees are for all the people and are a product of the community. Gavron points out that tribal divisions have "crumbled" even further with the coming of street committees and for many people in Soweto the street committees are "welcomed as a potential solution to social and domestic problems."

SUNDAY TIMES: Legitimate Education Sought

Director of Public Affairs at the University of Cape Town, James Moulder, argues on page 35 of *Sunday Times* that "it is the lack of legitimacy rather than the lack of equality which is the fundamental problem in South Africa's system of education." "It is more important to be striving for a system of education that the majority of South Africans regard as legitimate than to be striving to educate people for equality." Moulder believes that the South African systems of education are unequal because the political structures are "grossly biased" in favor of the people who are not classified as black. "Until this bias has been corrected — that is, until people who are classified as black are convinced that the political structures and the political decisions which govern their lives are legitimate — our systems of education will continue to be a battlefield." Moulder warns that in South Africa "people need to be educated for democracy before they can be educated for equality."

DIE TRANSVALER on Homeland Recognition

A page 20 editorial in Pretoria *Die Transvaler* in Afrikaans on 20 November says: "It is significant that there is for the first time positive sounds from the British House of Commons which can lead to the official recognition of Bophuthatswana as an independent state." *Die Transvaler* hopes that the "rays of reality which have broken through the British House of Commons will lead to active steps to right the blatant injustice against the Tswana people," and that "the world take notice and that it will create a changed attitude towards the national states." The right to "stand in the queue of nations" is a "reality which should be kept in mind in the future planning of southern Africa."

DIE VADERLAND on Kodak Pullout

A page 12 editorial in Johannesburg *Die Vaderland* in Afrikaans on 21 November comments on the withdrawal of Kodak from South Africa, saying it was "expected," since "the profitability of the company in the present economic climate was no longer attractive." However, the paper criticizes the manner in which Kodak wants to profit from the situation by saying that it is leaving the country and banning a sale of its products, because it is "a forefront fighter against 'apartheid.'" *Die Vaderland* says that is "sanctimoniousness which sticks in the throat like a fish bone."

BEELD on Kodak Pullout

A page 10 editorial in Johannesburg *Beeld* in Afrikaans on 21 November comments on the Kodak pullout from South Africa saying that it was the "retrogression of the company figures" that determined this decision. "In America Kodak officials are already publicizing this and Americans are conditioned to think how anti-apartheid-courageous Kodak is to leave the country lock-stock-and-barrel." However, "this prompts the cynical question whether the company would feel so strongly about apartheid if 30 percent more of its total income originated in South Africa."

ZAMBIA

Kaunda Says Frontline States Plan RSA Sanctions

MB231825 Lusaka Domestic Service in English
1800 GMT 23 Nov 86

[Text] President Kaunda has disclosed that the Frontline States would announce their own package of economic sanctions against the racist South Africa in support of those already initiated by the international community. Comrade Kaunda was speaking during a news conference on his way home from a 1-day meeting with the leaders of Angola and Zaire. Comrade Kaunda said that now that the United States, the European Economic Community, and many international institutions had begun applying economic sanctions on South Africa, it remains only a matter of time for the Frontline States to announce their own package of sanctions (?measures). He confirmed the statement by Zimbabwean Foreign Minister Witness Mangwende that Zambia and Zimbabwe were consulting on ways in which they could apply sanctions against South Africa. Comrade Kaunda did not specify what actions the Frontline States are likely to take and did not reveal the results of yesterday's meeting between Zambia, Angola, and Zaire. He said the main purpose of the meeting in Zaire, which Mozambique did not attend and at which Angola was represented by its foreign minister, Comrade Afonso van Dunem Mbinda, was to examine what the region could do to reorganize its transport system.

Kaunda Receives Brazilian Foreign Minister

MB220750 Lusaka Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT
22 Nov 86

[Text] Zambia appreciates Brazil's return to civilian rule last year after 20 years of military rule. The president, Comrade Kaunda, said this when the Brazilian minister of foreign affairs, Mr Abreu Sodre, called on him at State House yesterday. Comrade Kaunda told the minister that his visit to the Frontline States was welcome and showed Brazil's concern about the situation in Southern Africa.

In reply, the Brazilian minister reaffirmed his country's commitment to the struggle against apartheid.

ZIMBABWE

Mugabe Calls for Stronger Anti-Apartheid Efforts

MB211230 Harare Domestic Service in English
1115 GMT 21 Nov 86

[Text] The prime minister, Comrade Robert Mugabe, has called on the international community to intensify efforts to fight the evil and primitive system of apartheid in South Africa.

Comrade Mugabe maintains that the system of apartheid has denied thousands of black children in South Africa a decent education. The prime minister made the remark when he officially opened the sixth assembly of the All Africa People's Organization in Harare today.

Comrade Mugabe said thousands of [word indistinct] children were the [word indistinct] of life in the [words indistinct] curriculum, the closure of schools, and limited opportunities.

He [word indistinct] the South African delegates attending the assembly that Zimbabwe will always support them in their fight to improve the education of black [words indistinct].

Brazil's Sodre Arrives; To Meet With Envoys

MB220753 Harare Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT
22 Nov 86

[Text] The Brazilian foreign minister, Mr Roberto de Abreu Sodre, arrived in Harare last night on a 5-day visit to appraise the critical situation in southern Africa. He told the news conference at the Harare international airport that the purpose of his visit is to strengthen the fraternity between the two countries. He disclosed that Brazil has cut all trade ties and sporting links with the apartheid regime in South Africa.

Mr Sodre said all Brazilian ambassadors to the Frontline States are in Harare to meet and consult with him in view of the sanctions against the Botha regime.